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NAKASONE CONCERNED OVER U.S.-IMPOSED IMPORT CURBS

OW201203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday expressed deep concern about U.S. congressional moves for new import curbs on Japanese goods and emphasized his determination to open the Japanese market wider to foreign goods.

Speaking at a Finance Committee session of the House of Councillors, he said the U.S. Congress is already "holding the gun at the ready" against Japan. The government wants to overcome this crisis by removing misunderstandings of Japan, he said. The prime minister made the remarks in the context of the government's ongoing work on an "action program" for further opening of the Japanese market.

Referring to the complaint of the semiconductor industry association of the United States last week about "dumping" of Japanese-made semiconductors in the U.S., Nakasone denied Japanese makers are "dumping" their products, although he admitted that prices are declining because of overproduction. However, he expressed his hope that Japanese makers will exercise restraint about exports, saying they should be responsive to criticism.

The prime minister denied any intention of imposing surcharge on exports as demanded by some members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

JAPAN-U.S. TRADE COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 19 JUNE

OW191159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO -- Warning of a revival of strong protectionist sentiment, the United States requested Japan Wednesday to reduce tariff cuts on agricultural produce and to take other market-opening steps.

Michael Smith, the deputy U.S. trade representative, cautioned that there is "no more critical time" than now and that Japan should behave responsibly as an economic superpower. Smith issued the warning during the day-long Japan-U.S. Trade Committee meeting at the Foreign Ministry which was extended by nearly two hours from the original schedule because of what a Foreign Ministry official called "intensive discussions."

Michihiko Kunihiro, director-general of the ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau and Smith's Japanese counterpart at the meeting, mentioned high U.S. interest rates and a strong dollar as crucial problems which should be settled within the framework of the overall trade dispute.

Smith said that the United States is pinning high hopes on Japan's projected action program, to be revealed next month, and warned that Washington will be disappointed if the program does not include satisfactory market-opening steps. The deputy trade representative also warned that strong protectionist sentiment in Congress will re-emerge if the two countries fail to make progress in a series of bilateral trade talks.

Referring to Japan's repeated arguments that the Americans are not making proper efforts to sell their products in Japan, Smith pressed the Japanese about Japan's failure to buy U.S.-made satellites, California wine or forest products, which he said are competitive in price and quality.



Japanese officials said the Japanese delegation told the American of a surge in U.S. exports to Japan and of Japanese imports of manufactured products in recent months.

The American trade negotiators stressed that the United States is not trying to make Japan "a scapegoat" but is simply seeking the same access for American products as Japanese goods enjoy in the U.S. market, according to conference sources.

Specifically, the U.S. group called on Japan to trim tariffs on fresh grapefruit, walnuts, wine, chocolates and aluminum skin and sheet as well as on computer parts and related equipment. The American negotiators also emphasized that they are giving high priority to greater access to the Japanese market by U.S. lawyers and suggested the creation of an entirely new system to oversee such foreign legal consultants.

Other American requests, the conference sources said, included bigger procurements by the newly privatized Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT), using American vessels for Japanese car exports to the U.S. market and purchasing more U.S. cigarettes. The U.S. trade officials also asked Japan to ease regulations for big retailers, the sources added.

Japan warned the United States against imposing a surcharge on Japanese exports and requested Washington to reconsider its high tariffs on big Japanese motorcycles.

Japan and the United States will hold sectoral consultations on telecommunications Thursday and on pharmaceuticals and medical equipment Saturday.

#### U.S. OFFICIALLY REQUESTS MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

OW191043 Tokyo KYODO in English 1018 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO -- The United States has made its first official request for the transfer of Japanese military technology under a 1983 bilateral agreement, the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee was told Wednesday.

Sources at Japan's Defense Agency said the request concerns missile tracking guidance technology which the agency has been developing since 1979. The agency's Technical Research and Development Institute completed an experimental model of antimissile systems using the technology in 1983 and this may be exported to the United States later this year at the earliest, according to the sources.

The request by the U.S. Defense Department was made public at the lower house committee session by Takakazu Kuriyama, director general of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau. Kuriyama declined to reveal the specific contents of the American request.

Japan bans the export of military technology to all countries except the United States, a major ally linked by the bilateral security treaty. But no Japanese military technology has yet been transferred to the United States despite the conclusion of the agreement in November 1983.

U.S. defense authorities are keenly interested in the antimissile technology, a product of state-of-the-art Japanese electronics which has been specifically developed for surface-to-air missile (SAM) systems, according to the sources. They said the export of the technology may open the way for further transfers of Japanese military technology to the United States.

The U.S. request is being made public at a time when the United States is asking Japan to take part in research into President Ronald Reagan's "star wars" space-based anti-missile defense program.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed his personal "understanding" of Reagan's reasons for promoting the controversial scheme at a Japan-U.S. summit meeting in Los Angeles earlier this year, raising concern among Japanese opposition parties.

The United States has sent three delegations of defense experts to Japan over the past 20 months to closely examine Japan's advanced technologies which have military applications.

#### JAPAN, U.S. TO HOLD JOINT COMMAND POST EXERCISE

OW181059 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 KYODO -- The Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force and the U.S. Seventh Fleet will hold a joint command post exercise (CPX) at Yokosuka and other naval facilities in Japan for five days starting next Monday, the Japanese force announced Tuesday.

The exercise, aimed at improving communication techniques between Japanese and American commanding officers in a joint military operation, will be the second of its kind following one held in June last year.

Chief of Staff Adm. Manabu Yoshida told the press the exercise this year will be bigger in scale, with commanders of the U.S. Air Force and the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force also participating.

The Japanese side will be represented by some 90 commanding officers and the U.S. side by some 100, including Vice Adm. Paul F. McCarthy, commander of the Seventh Fleet.

#### U.S. HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE VOTES TO BAN WHALING

OW200217 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, June 19 KYODO -- A U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations unanimously adopted a resolution Wednesday asking the U.S. Government to ban Japanese commercial whale hunting. The resolution was immediately passed to the Foreign Committee of the House.

A U.S. agreement with Japan that would have allowed Japanese fishermen to kill up to 1,200 sperm whales by 1988 violates U.S. domestic regulations and an International Whaling Commission (IWC) decision banning all commercial whale hunting, it said. The resolution also calls for sanctions cutting Japan's fish quota in American waters under the Packwood-Magnuson Act if the Japanese do not cease whaling hunting in that 200-mile zone.

In March, Washington District Court Judge Charles Richey declared the U.S.-Japan whaling pact illegal after the environmentalist group Greenpeace filed suit. The U.S. Administration has appealed the case to the Court of Appeals.

At the end of last year, the Japanese Government decided it would withdraw from all whale hunting after 1989 if the U.S. Government won the suit.

ROK LEGISLATOR PRESSES NAKASONE ON TRADE ISSUE

OW191215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO -- Kwon Ik-hyon, chairman of the S. Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League, held talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday and asked Japan to take action to reduce its trade surplus with South Korea and eliminate the fingerprinting requirement in the Alien Registration Law.

Kwon reportedly said in the meeting that Nakasone's visit to Seoul in 1983 and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's historic trip to Tokyo last year brought bilateral relations closer. He added, however, that the trade imbalance and the fingerprinting issue remain to be settled.

Koreans living in Japan are campaigning against the provision under which they and other alien residents are required to be fingerprinted for identification on their registration certificates.

In the meeting at the prime minister's office, Nakasone said his administration is making efforts to take account of the South Korean request on the trade deficit in the market-opening measures to be announced shortly. South Korea's trade deficit with Japan totaled 952 million dollar in the first four months of this year.

Kwon was accompanied by 23 South Korean national assemblymen in the brief meeting with Nakasone. They are in Tokyo to work out details of a joint general meeting of South Korean and Japanese Parliamentarians Leagues to be held in Seoul in September.

Fingerprinting Revisal Urged

OW200357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0335 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- Korean legislator Kwon Ik-hyun called on Justice Minister Hitoshi Shimasaki Thursday and asked that Japan improve its controversial fingerprinting system for foreign residents. Kwon, chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League, was accompanied by seven league members.

A former army colonel and a classmate of President Chon Tu-hwan at the Korean Military Academy, Kwon told Shimasaki that criticism has been heard in his country against the Tokyo Government's attempts to revise the system.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Government in May announced a new fingerprinting system, under which alien residents living in Japan for more than a year are asked to be fingerprinted, using transparent ink. Black ink had been used, smearing the finger being printed.

Shimasaki was quoted as telling Kwon that the fingerprinting system should be considered within the framework of the long history of alien registration.

He stressed the need to uphold the system, pointing out that there are some 2,500 changes in the family names of alien residents in Japan every year. He also said that local government offices report some 700 cases of uncertainty over the identification of aliens per year, and that such reports led to the uncovering of 37 illegal entrants last year.

Shimasaki said the measures taken in May were about as far as it could go, and that further revision is difficult at the moment.

Kwon said Korean members of the Parliamentary League hold a variety of opinions, but are united in seeking an end to discrimination against South Korean residents of Japan.

Shimasaki said the government will continue to make efforts to improve the system.

#### NAKASONE SUGGESTS POSSIBLE CURBS ON EXPORTS

OW200403 Tokyo KYODO in English 0354 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone suggested Thursday that Japan might apply voluntary restraint on certain exports should such a measure be deemed necessary.

Replying to an opposition member before the House of Councillors' Foreign Affairs Committee, Nakasone said: "Any measures contrary to the principle of free trade should be avoided as far as possible. However, (the government) must retain rights to impose restrictions (on exports) when occasion demands."

Some of Nakasone's aides have advocated an export surcharge or some other form of export curb as part of the government's market-opening action program to be announced toward the end of July.

The prime minister noted that Japan has been applying self-restraint on one third of its exports to the United States, involving cars, steel, textiles and television sets. He called the practices "undesirable." But Nakasone said that there will be times when Japan has to take such a policy choice to ensure a smooth development of its own industry and those of its trading partners.

#### LDP Official Urges Restraints

OW191303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO -- A senior official of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) said Wednesday that Japan's exports should be reduced to defuse its current trade friction with the United States and European countries.

"Expansion of Japanese imports may be one way, but it is also necessary to restrain Japan's exports at a reasonable level," said Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council.

Speaking in a TV interview, he said efforts should be made to prevent a situation arising under which Japan's trade partners may impose surcharges on Japanese products. "Before that can happen," Fujio said, "we should consider imposing voluntary export restraints or export surcharges."

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is also in favor of voluntarily cutting Japan's exports and intends to make this known in the government action program to be announced next month. The business community and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry had earlier sharply criticized a suggestion by LDP senior officials for voluntary export restraints on Japan's own initiative.



THIRD N-S ECONOMIC TALKS HELD; AGREEMENT REACHED

SK201048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Panmunjom June 20 (KCNA) -- At the third round of North-South economic talks which was held at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on June 20 the South Korean side agreed to the proposal for instituting the North-South joint committee for economic cooperation advanced by our side at the second round of the talks which was held on May 17.

The head of our side Yi Song-nok, vice-minister of foreign trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said:

We are happy that the South Korean side expressed understanding for our purport in proposing to form a joint committee and agreed to its inauguration and are very pleased with this.

He presented the following draft agreement on the composition and operation of the North-South joint committee for economic cooperation:

1. The composition of the North-South joint committee for economic cooperation

a) The North-South joint committee for economic cooperation shall be formed with one co-chairman, one vice-chairman and seven members from each side. The co-chairmen shall be officials of vice-premier level, vice-chairmen be officials of minister level and members be officials of minister or vice-minister level.

b) The North-South joint committee for economic cooperation shall have under it the subcommittee for resources development, the subcommittee for industry and technology, the subcommittee for agriculture, the subcommittee for fisheries, the subcommittee for the exchange of goods, the subcommittee for transport and communications and the subcommittee for finance. The chairman of the subcommittee shall be member of the joint committee and each subcommittee be formed with five persons.

c) The North-South joint committee for economic cooperation shall have a secretary from each side, who shall be an official of vice-minister level.

2. The function of the North-South joint committee for economic cooperation

The joint committee and its subcommittees shall discuss and solve all matters concerning economic cooperation and interchange between the North and the South and ensure their implementation.

1) The North-South joint committee for economic cooperation shall

a) Discuss and decide upon the objects and scale of economic cooperation and exchange between the North and the South.

b) Discuss and decide upon the basic form and ways of economic cooperation and exchange between the North and the South.

c) Discuss and ratify a unified plan for economic cooperation and exchange between the North and the South.

- d) Ensure the implementation of agreed points and plans which were discussed and decided upon.
- e) Discuss and coordinate controversies which may arise between economic transaction bodies of the North and the South.
- f) Discuss and decide upon other matters which may arise in carrying out economic cooperation and exchange between the North and the South and developing economy in a uniform way, and ensure their implementation.

2) Subcommittees shall

- a) Hold business-like discussion on the matters discussed and decided upon at the joint committee.
- b) Submit matters raised in the domains concerned to the joint committee.

3) The secretary shall

- a) Be in charge of and deal with business-like matters concerning the operation of the joint committee and hold, if necessary, a meeting with his counterpart of the other side.
- b) Sum up the matters discussed and decided on at the subcommittees and submit them to the chairman of his side to the joint committee.

3. Operation of the North-South joint committee for economic cooperation

- a) The full-dress meeting of the North-South joint committee for economic cooperation shall be held once a quarter of a year in Pyongyang or in Seoul and extraordinary meetings be also held in accordance with an agreement between the two sides.
- b) The meeting of the subcommittee shall be held any time in Pyongyang, in Seoul or in Panmunjom in accordance with an agreement between the two sides.
- c) The meeting of the secretaries shall be held in Panmunjom whenever necessary in accordance with an agreement between the two sides.
- d) The agreed points of the joint committee shall be signed or verbally confirmed by the co-chairmen of the two sides.

4. The rules of the composition and operation of the North-South joint committee for economic cooperation shall be drafted and agreed on separately.

5. The agreement on the composition and operation of the North-South joint committee for economic cooperation may be amended and supplemented in accordance with an agreement of the joint committee.

6. The agreement on the composition and operation of the North-South joint committee for economic cooperation shall come into effect after the vice-premiers of the two sides have signed it and exchanged its texts.

At the talks today, the two sides agreed upon forming a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation co-chaired by vice-premiers from both sides and promoting the exchange of goods and economic cooperation.

It was agreed upon holding the fourth round of North-South economic talks at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on September 18.

VRPR DRAMA SCORES CHON'S REUNIFICATION PLAN

SK190230 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Serial Documentary Drama "Mt Pugak Speaks": "The Divisionist's So-Called Remark on Reunification"]

[Text] On 12 January and 5 June 1981, traitor Chon Tu-hwan put forward an unrealistic proposal to the North concerning the so-called mutual visits of the persons in the highest authority of the North and South, the complete opening of the societies of the North and South, and their mutual exchanges.

As this proposal could not avoid opposition and denunciation at home and abroad, he maneuvered again, using the opportunity of his so-called policy speech in January 1982 to put forward a so-called reunification proposal designed to deceive the masses at home and abroad.

One day in December 1982, Chon Tu-hwan called Yi Pom-sok, then minister of National Unification Board, to Chongwadae.

-- Your Excellency, Yi Pom-sok, minister of National Unification Board, has arrived.

-- Let him in. Please also let the secretary general come to my office.

-- Your Excellency, how are you?

-- Come on in. Please be seated here.

-- Yes.

-- Minister of National Unification Board, have you studied it?

-- Yes. Although I have studied day and night, I haven't been able to come up with a good idea. We should have a good plan to cope with the North's proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK]. I should study it a little more.

-- You should hurry. Otherwise we will be isolated from the international community.

-- I know, Your Excellency. Your Excellency, a signature campaign is now under way on a worldwide basis supporting the North's proposal for the DCRK. We hear that over 1.1 billion people from some 100 countries and 20 international organizations have participated in the signature campaign.

-- What? 1.1 billion people from some 100 countries? We are in trouble. The Americans are also pressing us hard. The National Unification Board and all other organizations dealing with the issues concerning the North, such as the Consultative Council for Policy of Peaceful Unification and the Central Consultative Association for National Unification, should be mobilized to come up with a proposal to the North. Secretary General, please contact all the relevant departments and mobilize all the brain-power.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan then mobilized all the brain-power and made up a so-called new reunification proposal. The gist of the proposal was to form a consultative council for national reunification consisting of people representing the will of all the people, to let it prepare a reunification constitution, to hold a national referendum and general elections for the reunification constitution, to complete a reunified country, to sign a provisional treaty on basic North-South relations, and to establish a liaison office in the North and South.

This so-called reunification proposal was not worth a glance. It was a divisionist plot attempting to imitate the East and West German system. Finally, on 22 January 1982, in a so-called policy speech, Chon Tu-hwan proclaimed this to the world, describing this divisionist plan as a new reunification proposal. However, as soon as this proposal was announced to the world, the masses at home and abroad condemned and denounced it as a divisionist scheme to fabricate two countries.

-- The Gate of Dialogue of our Baksa Bar [student drinking place] today brings you news. The central newspapers dated 23 January carry a new reunification proposal.

-- Let's see. What? Forming a consultative council for national reunification consisting of representatives of the will of the people, letting it prepare a constitution, and holding general elections? Can this be a proposal for reunification?

-- In South Korea, where even the basic democracy and civil rights are ruthlessly trampled on and obliterated, it is impossible to form a consultative council for national reunification consisting of people representing the will of the people and hold a general elections.

-- In South Korea, where there are many evil laws such as a special law on political innovation and national security law and where fascist suppression is rampant, how can they form a consultative council for national reunification consisting of representatives of the will of the people or hold fair elections? You should hold down your voice.

-- Under circumstances in which the U.S. Embassy makes and approves all policies, what do they mean by forming a constitution?

-- This is a mockery to our people. In South Korea, which is occupied by the U.S. forces and where fascism is rampant, it is clear that a true representative speaking for the will of the people cannot present himself and that democratic elections cannot be held. Therefore, babbling about such things is only to mislead opinion.

-- The ringleader of the Kwangju massacre, the thief on the regime, and the pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor once babbled about talks between the highest person in authority, trying to make himself appear as a highest person in authority, and now he tries to deceive the people with such a cheap trick.

-- What does he mean by forming the provisional treaty and establishing a liaison office?

-- It is clear. He wants to declare to the international community that the North and South are different countries like East and West Germany and to make it an established fact.

Such protests of indignation resounded the country and all over the North and South. This was not mere cry of indignation of our fellow countrymen.



The Finnish paper KANSAN UUTiset dated 23 January 1982 commented: Chon Tu-hwan's 22 January proposal is a deceptive trick to distract international opinion. It is aimed at extricating himself from international denunciation, which has been increasing since the Kwangju massacre.

The Swedish paper (NYDAG) dated 28 January noted: The 22 January remark is aimed at legalizing and fixing the present state of division of the North and South and openly rationalizing U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea.

The Danish paper LAN DOGFOLK dated 23 January commented: The 22 January remark is deceptive and unrealistic. As long as the present South Korean military dictatorial regime and the U.S. forces exist in South Korea, the reunification of the Korean peninsula cannot be realized.

In addition, the Japanese MAINICHI, ASAHI, Burmese GUARDIAN, Indian INDIAN EXPRESS, and the progressive journalists and figures around the world, including Nepal and Bangladesh, condemned and denounced traitor Chon Tu-hwan's 22 January proposal as a deceptive and unrealistic one and sophistry for the perpetual division of the Korean peninsula, rather than for its reunification.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan thus attempted to hide his nature as a divisionist with a cunning trick, but he could not hide his ugly and devilish nature, nor could he avoid fierce denunciation at home and abroad.

#### CHONGNYON DENOUNCES S. KOREA-JAPAN 'COLLUSION'

SK200543 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Statement by Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan issued on 18 June -- read by announcer]

[Text] Recently, the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese authorities, and the South Korean puppets have been further strengthening new military collusion to provoke a nuclear war, straining the situation on the Korean peninsula to an extreme.

As was already reported, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese authorities are going to stage the first joint exercise by mobilizing F-16 fighter bombers, nuclear-equipped aircraft of the U.S. armed forces in South Korea, and fighters of the Japanese Self-Defense Air Force in the East Sea of our country.

On the other hand, the South Korean puppet fleets and the Japanese Self-Defense Navy are going to enter each other's ports beginning this autumn on the pretext of friendship visits.

This is not only a dangerous military provocation aimed at triggering a nuclear war against the republic, perfecting a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korean puppets, but also undisguised maneuvers to frustrate the North-South dialogue provided after a long time by pouring cold water on it, and an intolerable crime threatening peace in Asia and the world.

In the name of all Korean citizens in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon sternly denounces with surging national indignation such reckless military collusion by the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese authorities, and the South Korean puppets and their dangerous military act running counter to the aspiration and desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world who want peace and the peaceful reunification of our country.

Today, the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people want to see tensions relaxed and peace ensured on the Korean peninsula by realizing at an early date the proposal for tripartite talks and the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks put forth by the republic. They also unanimously hope that North-South relations will be improved by successfully holding the North-South economic talks and Red-Cross talks.

At this very moment the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese authorities, and the South Korean puppet clique are accelerating the formation of a tripartite military alliance. This clearly shows that their remarks about easing tension on the Korean peninsula, dialogue, peace, and so forth are all empty words and that their true intention is to advance along the road of nuclear war, disrupting peace on the Korean peninsula.

In this year, marking the 40th anniversary of the nation's liberation from the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is going to enable the Japanese reactionary forces to launch a full-scale military infiltration into South Korea by openly dragging in their armed fleets. This once again shows its nation-selling treacherous funkeyist nature.

Ignoring the reality that the opening of North-South parliamentary talks is going to take place for relaxation of tension and for peace and national reconciliation, the South Korean puppet clique is going to bring in the dark clouds of nuclear war. Its treacherous antinational act cannot in any way be justified.

The United States, Japan, and the South Korean puppet clique should ponder the grave influence their new war rackets will have on North-South dialogue, the peace of the Korean peninsula, and Asia. They should act with discretion.

The Korean residents in Japan, who suffered all kinds of pains and misfortunes in another's country because of the 40-year division of the fatherland, ardently wish that a new prospect be opened on the road of national reunification by successfully holding North-South dialogue. We cannot suppress our indignation against the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese authorities, and the South Korean puppets for their reckless military provocation maneuvers.

We strongly hold that if the United States, Japan, and the South Korean puppets truly want the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, they should immediately stop the maneuvers to form the powder-reeking tripartite military alliance which runs counter to the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In this year marking the 40th anniversaries of the nation's liberation and the founding of the WPK, all Chongnyon functionaries and Korean citizens in Japan are resolved to put an end to the long history of the nation's division in firm unity with the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the glorious party center. We will continue to struggle to smash the war provocation maneuvers of domestic and foreign reactionaries for the realization of North-South parliamentary talks and the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation.

We ardently appeal to the compatriots of the Association of Korean Residents in Japan and to the organizations of which they are members to oppose the reckless war rackets of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, transcending ideologies, and to actively rise in the struggle to achieve the peace and peaceful reunification of the nation by realizing tripartite talks and North-South parliamentary talks.

We also expect that the Japanese people and the world's peace-loving people who treasure peace will oppose the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and will express active support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people for peace and peaceful reunification, making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free and peace zone.

[Dated] 18 June 1985, Tokyo, Japan

KCNA CRITICIZES U.S. ARMS BUILDUP IN SOUTH KOREA

SK191520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are now showing greater zeal in arms buildup behind the curtain of "peace" and "relaxation of tensions."

The U.S. imperialists have made constant shipments of new-type weapons and equipment including nuclear weapons into South Korea. They scheme to deploy there Pershing II missiles, cruise missiles and other medium and long range nuclear attack missiles and, later, space weapons now they are developing.

They have already introduced 72 F-16 fighter-bombers of latest type capable of nuclear delivery, 24 A-10 close support fighter planes, and new-type A.H.-1 Cobra helicopters, and 100 Black Hawk helicopters and began equipping the U.S. Army occupying South Korea with 155 mm and 203 mm long-range howitzers, "atomic guns" which are capable of launching neutron bombs. Last year they introduced new-type guided shells named 'Copper Head' and 60 portable anti-aircraft missiles Stinger and plan to deploy 156 more Stinger missiles this year.

The U.S. imperialists have yearly increased their military aid to the South Korean puppets. They decided to grant 228 million dollars in military sales loan in fiscal 1986 and transfer to the South Korean puppet army weapons and equipment worth over 8,000 million dollars in the 1985-1989 period. For the present they decided to arm their troops occupying South Korea with more than 180 kinds of new combat equipment including tanks, military planes and missiles and ammunitions in one or two years.

The U.S. imperialists are sharply reinforcing the U.S. and the puppet army forces and reorganizing them into attack formations in accordance with their provocative "offensive strategy" for northward invasion. They increased their troops in South Korea by 2,000 men last year and intend to increase them by 2,500 men by this year. They have augmented the strength of the South Korean puppet army to nearly 1 million men.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists are rapidly building up the commandos. They expanded the "commando brigades" which numbered 7 in 1983 to "commando divisions" in recent years and newly organized "commando" forces 180,000 strong on an overall scale in all arms and services and under the "ministry of defence" so they may launch a "commando" operation against the North under the direction of the puppet special warfare command.

Such arms buildup openly carried on behind the curtain of dialogue is an unpardonable criminal act throwing a wet blanket over the desire of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

KIM RECEIVES ROMANIAN COMMUNIST YOUTH DELEGATION

SK201038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 20 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received Thursday the visiting delegation of the Romanian Communist Youth League [RCYL] headed by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first secretary of the Central Committee of the RCYL.

On hand were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi was also present.

President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a luncheon for the guests. The head of the delegation conveyed a gift of President Nicolae Ceausescu to President Kim Il-song.

KIM YONG-NAM HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBAN MINISTERS

SK200100 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Talks between Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and education minister of Cuba, were held on 14 June in Havana. The talks were attended by Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and his party from our side and Giraldo Mazola, vice foreign relations minister; Ricardo Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador to our country; and functionaries concerned from the Cuban side.

Vice premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam held talks with Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuban foreign relations minister, on 15 and 17 June. The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

VISITNG PLA GROUP CONVEYS GIFT TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK191052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 19 (KCNA) -- A gift was presented to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, by the friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The gift was handed by You Taizhong, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and commander of the Guangzhou military area of the CPLA, to an official concerned.

KIM U-CHONG-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAPAN

SK191530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Pyongyang, June 19 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Friendship Association for the Promotion of Korea-Japan Amity headed by its Chairman Kim U-chong returned home Tuesday by air from its visit to Japan.

It was met at the airport by Yi Song-ho vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Chang Pong-chun, deputy director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs. The delegation left Tokyo on June 15.



THIRD ROUND OF NORTH-SOUTH ECONOMIC TALKS HELD

SK200452 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Detailed report by KBS reporter Chon Chong-chi on the third round of North-South economic talks held this morning at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom -- live]

[Text] [Chon Chong-chi] In today's talks, which were conducted in a closed session for the first time in the history of the economic talks, our side proposed to the North Korean side that a joint North-South economic cooperation committee, chaired by vice premier-level officials of both sides, be established and operated to discuss and decide on the exchange of goods and economic cooperation between North and South Korea and to ensure their implementation.

Kim Ki-hwan, chief delegate of our side, presented to the North Korean side today the letter of agreement proposing an agreement to our side's proposal on the exchange of goods and economic cooperation between the North and the South and on the establishment of the joint North-South economic cooperation committee, and proposed that the joint North-South economic cooperation committee be established and operating within 30 days of the signing of the said letter of agreement.

The gist of the letter of agreement which Kim Ki-hwan, chief delegate of our side proposed is as follows:

Both parties shall establish and operate a joint North-South economic cooperation committee chaired by vice premier-level officials of both parties within 30 days of the signing of this letter of agreement to sincerely carry out the aforementioned agreement, to discuss and decide on the exchange of goods and economic cooperation between the North and the South, and to ensure their implementation.

This joint committee shall be composed of seven persons from each side, including a vice premier-level joint chairman, a minister-level vice chairman, and five members from the authorities and economic circles. The members will be from the minister and or vice minister level.

The joint committee shall have subcommittees for the exchange of goods and economic cooperation, and it can also have, when necessary, a separate special subcommittee. A subcommittee can also be established for smooth operation of the joint committee and the subcommittees.

Each subcommittee shall be composed of five persons from each party, including a chairman and a joint chairman of the subcommittee who shall be nominated from each side, and the members shall be of department chief level.

Also under the joint committee, a joint secretariat charged with working level affairs shall be established in Panmunjom, and a secretary general shall be appointed by each joint committee chairman from among the members of the joint committee.

The joint committee chairman shall be responsible for various affairs on carrying out economic cooperation and trade between the North and South Korea.

As to the method of trade, letters of credit shall be used and issued by the banks of a third country by public notice, and if the value of the trade between the two parties is the same, the barter system can be adopted.

The currency of payment shall be the British sterling and the Swiss franc. As for the trade of goods between the two parties, no duties or similar taxes shall be levied.

This letter of agreement shall be effective for 5 years from the date it takes effect and shall be automatically extended for another 5 years unless one party notifies the other party in writing of its desire to cancel this agreement 1 year prior to the expiration date of the agreement.

#### Conclusion of Talks

SK200524 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The third round of the North-South economic talks to discuss the issue of trade and economic cooperation between the North and the South ended at 1135 after an hour and 35 minutes after having agreed to hold the fourth round of the talks on 18 September at Panmunjom.

Persisting on forming the joint committee for North-South economic cooperation at the beginning of the talks, the North Korean side expressed an affirmative response to our side's concrete and reasonable proposal. Both sides agreed to discuss our side's plan and the North Korean side's plan as the common agenda at the fourth round of talks on 18 September.

Thus, at the fourth round of North-South economic talks slated for 18 September, both sides will review the agreement on establishing the joint committee for North-South economic cooperation put forth by our side and the plan on the joint committee for North-South economic cooperation set forth by the North Korean side, showing a step forward when compared with the results of the second round of talks.

We may note that another breakthrough has been achieved in promoting dialogue between the North and the South. Through such a proposal, our side showed initiative in the process for North-South dialogue in order to attain the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification by adjusting and accepting the North Korean side's position, proceeding from our broad-mindedness.

We may also note that the North Korean side approached us with an affirmative attitude toward our side's broad-minded position.

#### Kim Ki-hwan Press Conference

SK200510 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] At a press conference he called at 1135 today after the third round of talks had ended, Kim Ki-hwan, chief delegate of our side to the North-South economic talks, said that at the talks held today our side agreed with North Korea on adopting a letter of agreement to establish a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation, and proposed holding a working-level meeting to draw up a draft of the letter of agreement.

Chief delegate Kim said that our proposal of a letter of agreement on the establishment of a North-South joint committee for economic cooperation is one which shows our active stand to lead North-South economic talks, which have been arranged with so much effort, to success, and is one which has actively accommodated the plan for the North-South joint committee for economic cooperation, which the North Korean side put forth at the second round of talks.

In addition, chief delegate Kim said: On the question of buying 300,000 tons of North Korean anthracite and the question of reconnecting the Seoul-Sinuiju railway line which our side proposed at the second round of talks, our side called for an answer from the North Korean side. However, the North Korean side said that the questions can be discussed by the concerned subcommittee of the joint committee which will be established in the future. Thus, no substantial progress has been made.

#### WALKER TO HONOR PROMISE TO MEET STUDENT LEADERS

SK200215 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP) -- U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Richard L. Walker still wants to honor his promise to see representatives of the 73 university students who seized the USIS library in Seoul May 23-26, an embassy official said Wednesday.

Doris K. Stephens, a second secretary at the embassy's Political Section, conveyed Walker's position when she met with two student leaders of Seoul National University (SNU) at the campus for about one and a half hours beginning 1 p.m. "Ambassador Walker thinks his promise to see 10 student leaders is still effective," Stephens was quoted as saying.

Walker made the promise in his effort to end the 72-hour-long seizure. At the time of the incident the militant students demanded that the U.S. Government assume responsibility for the Kwangju incident of 1980 and apologize to the Korean people.

Walker, denying any U.S. role in the incident, promised the students that he would meet student representatives if they end the sit-in peacefully.

Stephens also quoted Walker as suggesting that he would see five of the 73 students who participated in the seizure and five others representing other radical college campus organizations.

However, she rejected the students' demand for holding a debate on the SNU campus on June 27 with the participation of citizens, pressmen, family members of the students arrested for the library seizure, leaders of the National Federation of Students Association, a radical students group called Sammintu, and political parties. She said the students' demand is a far cry from what Ambassador Walker promised.

#### DJP Criticizes Contact

SK200815 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) was apparently unhappy with reports that U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker would like to meet with representatives of the university students who seized the U.S. Information Service (USIS) library here May 23-26.

A party official said that one should not harbor a misconception viewing Korea as the 52nd state of the USA. The DJP reportedly maintains the firm position that the arrested students should be punished.

"Although the U.S. side's efforts to cope with burgeoning anti-Americanism in Korea is understandable, we wonder if things can be turned for the better with the way they (Americans) handle the matter," the DJP official said in private.

YONHAP MARKS 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROK-JAPAN TIES

SK200147 Seoul YONHAP in English 0123 GMT 20 Jun 85

[By Han-song Ko]

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Japan, which have a relationship often described as "near but remote," mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties this week.

On June 22, 1965, the two countries, separated only by the East Sea, signed the treaty on basic relations. The treaty came 20 years after Korea was liberated from Japanese colonial rule (1910-45).

Even after relations between Seoul and Tokyo were normalized, the two Northeast Asian neighbors have experienced more than a few ups and downs in their relations. Despite the pitfalls, they have sought ways to promote their relations, however.

President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Japan last September was viewed by many as the start of a new era in the long and entangled relationship between Seoul and Tokyo. It laid the foundation for a mature and productive partnership in the future.

Highlighting Chon's three-day visit to Tokyo, the first by a Korean head of state, was a diplomatic apology by Japanese Emperor Hirohito for his nation's colonial rule over the Korean peninsula.

In a speech he gave at a dinner he hosted for Chon, the emperor said: "It is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us for a period in this century. I believe that it should not be repeated."

Following the speech, some Koreans questioned whether the emperor's remarks were too lukewarm for a sincere apology. The consensus, however, was that Japan went as far as it could, in view of the fact that diplomatic protocol prohibits the overt apology by one state to another.

Relations between Seoul and Tokyo took another step forward in January 1983, when Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone became the first Japanese leader ever to visit Korea. It was Nakasone's first overseas trip since he was elected prime minister.

In a joint communique issued at the end of their summit talks, Chon and Nakasone agreed that peace and stability on the Korean peninsula were essential to all East Asian nations, including Japan.

As a result of the mutual visits by Chon and Nakasone, the perception that each nation has of the other has improved considerably, and their relations have developed in a desirable direction, a Korean official said. To take advantage of these recent developments, Korea and Japan should work together to heal old wounds that have not been completely eliminated, the official added.

As both the Korean and Japanese peoples remember, those old wounds were exacerbated when Korea's leading dissident, Kim Tae-chung, was kidnapped from a Tokyo hotel room in 1973 and when a Korean resident in Japan attempted to assassinate the late president, Pak Chong-hui, in 1974. The assassination attempt resulted in the death of Mrs. Pak.

Anti-Japanese emotions in Korea were rekindled in 1982, when it was revealed that Japanese textbooks glossed over Japan's atrocity in Korea and other parts of Asia during World War II.



Last month, a dispute erupted over Japan's controversial Alien Registration Law, which requires foreign residents to be fingerprinted.

Under the law, the estimated 670,000 Koreans living in Japan must be fingerprinted when they renew their alien registration cards. Most of the Korean residents in Japan are descendants of Koreans forcibly brought to Japan during the colonial period to help Japan mobilize for its war effort.

Some Koreans have refused to comply with the fingerprinting law, arguing that it puts them in a class with criminals. The fingerprinting dispute will not be resolved until Japan takes sincere measures to improve the legal status of Koreans residing in Japan, a Korean professor said. Moreover, to avoid frictions in the future, Korea and Japan should do more than heal old wounds; They should also eliminate the bias they have held against each other, the professor added.

Another problem is the growth of Korea's accumulated trade deficit with Japan, reaching 30 billion U.S. dollars since 1965. At the end of 1984, the deficit in Korea's trade with Japan represented about 80 percent of its total trade deficit.

Korea is demanding that Japan lower its tariffs on imports of Korean goods, that it remove administrative red tape on imports and that it help Korea gain a competitive edge in the world market through the transfer of technology.

Japanese officials, however, assert that the trade imbalance is the result of basic differences in the economic structures of the two nations and that Korea should try to produce high-quality commodities. Furthermore, the Japanese Government is reluctant to cooperate in industrial technology on the private level, apparently because Japanese businessmen are worried about the so-called "boomerang effect."

Although it refuses to cooperate with Korea on several important economic and trade issues, Japan is urging Korea to open up its market to Japanese movies in order to increase cultural cooperation.

Korea insists, however, that cultural relations should be expanded gradually and that it is too early to permit the import of Japanese films. Those Koreans who remember Japan's suppression of the Korean culture during the colonial rule hold an antagonistic attitude toward the influx of Japanese culture.

One area in which progress has been made, however, is in Japan's perception of the security situation on the Korean peninsula.

During Chon's visit to Tokyo, Nakasone told the Korean president that his government will not make any efforts to improve relations with North Korea unless reciprocal steps are taken by Pyongyang's major allies.

Nakasone reaffirmed the statement earlier this month, saying that his government will not change its posture toward North Korea without consulting with South Korea in advance.

Although few experts expect all the pending issues between Seoul and Tokyo to be resolved in a short period of time, the two Northeast Asian neighbors will surely have the opportunity to improve their relations through the discussion of those issues.

In the future, the relationship between Korea and Japan can be expected to become "near and close" as the unfortunate past drifts away on the raft of history

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT CONCLUSION OF ERSHAD VISIT

SK200125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jun 85 p 4

["Excerpts" from the joint communique issued by President Tu-hwan and Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad 19 June 85]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Korea and Mrs. Chon Tu-hwan, His Excellency the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Begum Raushan Ershad paid a state visit to the Republic of Korea from June 15 to 19, 1985. It was the first visit by a President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the Republic of Korea. President Ershad conveyed to President Chon Tu-hwan, the government and the people of the Republic of Korea the goodwill and friendship of the government and the people of Bangladesh. The two Presidents held friendly and fruitful discussions in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality and mutual understanding, and exchanged views on a wide range of bilateral, regional and international issues. During the talks H.E. Yi Won-kyong, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and H.E. Yi Kyu-ho, Secretary General to the President, were in attendance. Present on the Bangladesh side were H.E. Anwar Hossain, Minister for Energy and Mineral Resources, and H.E. Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, Advisor for Foreign Affairs to the President.

The two Presidents expressed satisfaction with the excellent bilateral relations and the close and friendly understanding that exist between the two countries. They expressed their conviction that the bond of friendship between the two countries should be further strengthened and widened in the years ahead. The two Presidents agreed that sufficient scope existed for expanding cooperation in the economic, trade, cultural and technical fields between the two countries. They stressed the need for further augmentation and diversification of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries for the mutual benefit of their people.

The two Presidents underlined the need of continued exchange of visits of the leaders of the two countries for enhancing the friendship and goodwill between them. The two Presidents decided to establish a Joint Commission to be headed by their Foreign Ministers to review the progress of overall cooperation between the two countries in various fields and to identify areas of further cooperation. This Commission will annually meet alternately in Seoul and Dhaka.

The two Presidents reviewed the international situation and noted with satisfaction the similarity in their views on many bilateral, regional and international issues. They also reiterated that for the attainment of durable peace, it is essential for all states to observe the principles of sovereign equality of nations, respect for territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and peaceful settlement of disputes. The two Presidents reiterated their total opposition to imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism in any form or manifestation. They condemned the apartheid policy of South Africa and reiterated their total support for the peoples of South Africa and Namibia in their just struggle for freedom and justice.

President Ershad outlined the foreign policy of Bangladesh and the efforts and initiatives taken by Bangladesh for the promotion of peace and harmony especially in the South Asian region. President Ershad gave an analysis of the progress made toward the launching of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and informed President Chon that the Summit Meeting of the seven member countries was due to be held in Dhaka in December 1985, which he hoped, would lay the foundation for a new era of friendship, understanding and cooperation for the peoples of the member countries. President Chon congratulated President Ershad on the initiatives of Bangladesh and welcomed the satisfactory progress so far made. He shared with President Ershad his hopes and aspirations for the proposed association.

President Ershad apprised President Chon of the steps undertaken by his government to mitigate the sufferings of the affected people of southern part of Bangladesh which was very badly hit by the recent severe cyclone and tidal wave that left behind a trail of large-scale death and terrible destruction. He deeply appreciated the spontaneous response of sympathy and material aid received by his government from the Republic of Korea as well as from the international community at this hour of natural calamity.

President Chon, emphasizing that the establishment of peace on the Korean peninsula is vital for the peace and security of Asia and the world, explained the efforts and policies of the government of the Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea. President Ershad reaffirmed his government's position that the Korean question should be resolved peacefully through dialogue between south and north Korea as agreed upon by the two sides in their Joint Declaration of 1972. President Chon expressed his appreciation for the understanding and support given by the Bangladesh government to the position of the Republic of Korea at the Nonaligned Conferences and other international forums. President Ershad stated that the Bangladesh government will play a constructive role at international forums including Nonaligned conferences in the interest of creating an environment conducive to the ensuring of peace on the Korean peninsula and the realization of peaceful reunification of Korea.

The two Presidents renewed their call for the establishment of a New International Economic Order. They underlined the importance of cooperation among the countries of the South. They agreed that the least developed countries deserved special consideration from the more developed countries. President Chon, in the spirit of South-South cooperation and in consideration of the special needs of Bangladesh, proposed to send to Bangladesh a ministerial-level economic mission with leading representatives from the business and financial community to explore new areas of investment in Bangladesh. President Ershad accepted the offer with deep appreciation. The two Presidents noted with satisfaction that the bilateral relations between the two countries' have been steadily developed. In view of the complementarity of the two countries economies, they agreed that it is necessary to strengthen mutual cooperation in the fields of trade, economic cooperation, science and technology. The two presidents agreed to encourage and promote active participation by Korean business enterprises in economic development projects and joint ventures in Bangladesh.

President Chon praised the government and the people of Bangladesh for the progress in its challenging task of nation building which is a tribute to the successful implementation of a number of reform measures in various fields under the dynamic leadership of President Ershad. President Chon also highly appreciated contributions of the Bangladesh government to international peace and security. President Ershad expressed his admiration that ever since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, the Republic of Korea has made remarkable development in political, economic, social and cultural fields and conducted successfully her open-door policies in external affairs under the statesmanship of President Chon.

President Ershad expressed his satisfaction at and commended the arrangements and preparations made by the government of the Republic of Korea for holding the Asian Games in 1986 and the Olympiad in 1988, and hoped that both international sports events would be held successfully in the truest Olympic spirit. President Ershad also informed President Chon that Bangladesh would be participating in both of these events.

The President of Bangladesh and Begum Raushan Ershad expressed their gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded them and their party by President and Mrs. Chon Tu-hwan and the government and people of the Republic of Korea during their stay. The President of Bangladesh extended a cordial invitation to the President of the Republic of Korea and Mrs Chon Tu-hwan to visit Bangladesh, which was gratefully accepted.

BATMONH REPORTS TO MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

OW191030 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1605 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Jun (MONTSAME) -- The 10th regular MPRP Central Committee Plenum was held on 18 June 1985.

The plenum discussed a program for the development of agriculture and an improvement in the food supply to the MPR population, and the question of convening the next, 19th, MPRP Congress. Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, delivered a report on the questions under discussion.

Comrades B. Altangeral, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, T. Ulda, first secretary of the Tob Aymag MPRP Committee; E. Byambajab, chairman of the State Committee for Prices and Standards; G. Dinaajab, chairman of the Magsarjab State Farm in Bulgan Aymag; H. Hidzirhan, chairman of the Bayan-Olgii Aymag Hural Executive Administration; S. Tsogtgerel, MPR Hero of Labor and sheep herding instructor in Hobd Aymag; D. Chimeddaba, first secretary of the Suhbaatar Aymag MPRP Committee; C. Tseren, president of the MPR Academy of Sciences; S. Dabaahuu, deputy chairman of the party Control Committee of the MPRP Central Committee; G. Naydan, MPR minister of light and food industry; M. Altangeral, MPR Hero of Labor and machine operator at the Yeroo State Farm in Selenge Aymag; B. Raany, chairman of the Arhangay Aymag Hural Executive Administration; B. Nasanjargal, chairman of the Oborhangay Aymag Hural Executive Administration; and P. Bat-Ochir, first secretary of the Dundgobi Aymag MPRP Committee, took part in discussion of the report.

The plenum adopted resolutions on the questions discussed. With this the MPRP Central Committee Plenum completed its work.

Plenum Resolution Issued

OW200315 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1810 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Jun (MONTSAME) -- Following is the full text of the 10th MPRP Central Committee plenum resolution:

Resolution of the 10th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (adopted unanimously 18 June, 1985) on convening the regular 19th MPRP Congress.

The MPRP Central Committee plenum resolves:

1. To convene the regular 19th MPRP Congress on 28 May 1986;
2. To set the following agenda for the congress:
  - A. Account of the MPRP Central Committee and the social and economic tasks of the party -- reporter Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee;
  - B. Account of the MPRP Central Auditing Commission -- reporter Comrade R. Dagbadorj, chairman of the MPRP Central Auditing Commission;
  - C. On the basic directions of the economic and social development of the MPRP for the 1986-90 period -- reporter Comrade D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers;



D. Election of the party's central organs.

3. To instruct the MPRP Central Committee Politburo to determine the quota of representation and the social composition of delegates to the 19th party congress;

4. That every party organization exactly analyze and sum up the work of fulfilling the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums, and on this basis achieve concrete progress in managing economic construction and ideological and educational and party organizational work; to obligate party organizations at all levels to in every way improve style and methods of work, to unfailingly observe the norms and principles of intraparty affairs, and to take effective measures to further consolidate the party's ties with the masses and to improve discipline and order and the vanguard role and responsibility of communists;

5. The MPRP Central Committee plenum calls on party, state, and public organizations, and the country's communists and working people to launch a nationwide socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill planning tasks of the 7th 5-Year Plan period and the first half of 1986 and to meet the highest forum of Mongolian communists -- the 19th MPRP Congress -- with great labor achievements, and make new, loftier advances in creativity.

Agriculture, Food Resolution

OW191032 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1618 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Jun (MONTSAME) -- Here is the full text of a resolution of the 10th MPRP Central Committee Plenum:

Resolution of the 10th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (adopted unanimously on 18 June 1985)

On a Purposeful Program for the Development of Agriculture and an Improvement in the Food Supply to the MPR Population

Having heard, and discussed, the report of Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, "A Purposeful Program for the Development of Agriculture and an Improvement in the Food Supply to the MPR Population and the Main Questions of Its Realization," the MPRP Central Committee Plenum resolves:

1. To fully approve the conclusions and tasks set out in Comrade J. Batmonh's report to the present plenum. To obligate party, state, public, and economic organizations at all levels to be constantly guided by them in their practical activities, in the realization of a purposeful program for the development of agriculture, and an improvement in the food supply to the MPR population, and to expand work for its realization as a nationwide and all-party cause.

2. To approve the purposeful program for the development of agriculture, and an improvement in the food supply to the MPR population, which was worked out in accordance with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress.

3. To charge the MPR Council of Ministers, the State Planning Commission, ministries and departments, and aymag and city hural executive administrations with, in stages, reflecting the tasks put forward in the program in the annual and 5-year plans of the economic and social development of the MPR, and ensuring their unconditional fulfillment.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON REFUGEE ISSUE

BK200708 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Jun (SPK) -- The spokesman of the PRK Foreign Ministry has vehemently condemned the Thai authorities for once again resorting to perfidious maneuvers over the question of the Cambodian refugees.

In a statement issued on Wednesday, the spokesman wrote.

According to a NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY report from Bangkok on 14 June 1985, the Thai authorities are speeding up preparations for the "repatriation" of 230,000 Cambodian refugees in Thailand to a "safe zone inside Cambodia." According to XINHUA, this repatriation will be carried out continuously over many days and "under the supervision of the Thai Armed Forces, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and other international organizations." On the same day, AFP cited the spokesman of the Thai Foreign Ministry as saying that a meeting was also held between representatives of the ministry, the Thai Armed Forces, the high commissioner for refugees, and other international organizations to discuss this "repatriation." This old maneuver of the Thai authorities, in close collusion with the Beijing authorities, is aimed at opposing the rebirth of Cambodia and has been denounced and condemned by world public opinion.

By following the steps of their Chinese brothers, the Bangkok powerholders ignore world public opinion and pay no heed to the life of Cambodian refugees whom they have used as hostages for strategic aims. On the other hand, in a recent note addressed to the United Nations, not satisfied with the odious calumny about the incursions of Vietnamese troops into Thailand, they have also accused Vietnamese forces of forcing Cambodian refugees to return to Cambodia.

The PRK Foreign Ministry categorically rejects these misleading and foolish allegations of the Thai authorities and denounces once again their perfidious maneuvers over the refugee problem. It is a matter of common knowledge that during the past several years the Thai authorities have not ceased to use the refugees as part of the sabotage activities of the Cambodian reactionaries against the Cambodian people. Nobody can forget that in the dry season the Thai authorities opened their border to give refuge to the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries chased away by the Cambodian people. They have nourished these Cambodian reactionaries and sent them back into Cambodian territory in the rainy season to commit crimes. Cambodian civilians who were led by the intruders into Thailand, whether under bayonets or by the bait of humanitarian aid, have been sent back to Cambodia as a shield with the support of the Thai Armed Forces. A great number of them have been forced into the ranks of the Pol Pot gang.

The PRK Foreign Ministry vigorously denounces this repetition of an inhuman act by the ultrarightist reactionaries among the Thai leaders deliberately flouting international laws concerning the refugees. It strongly insists that the Thai authorities put an immediate end to this criminal trick of "repatriation" which has heavy consequences. It is necessary to recall that in order to find a solution to the problem of Cambodian refugees in Thailand, the PRK has put forward many constructive proposals, such as propositions on direct or indirect negotiations between the Cambodian and Thai sides to find an acceptable solution for the two concerned parties. These propositions remain valid. The Thai side should give up its obstinacy and provide a positive answer. Cambodian refugees who are the victims of daily persecutions by the Pol Pot gang and their accomplices -- the Thai Army -- deserve international sympathy and protection. The international organizations must not let themselves be dragged by the Bangkok administration onto a path contrary to their humanitarian goals. Such a course would seriously prejudice their prestige.

POPULATION CENSUS PRESS CONFERENCE IN VIENTIANE

BK200522 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] At 1415 on 15 June, a press conference was held at the Office of the Central Population Census Guidance Committee in Vientiane to announce officially in the presence of local and foreign correspondents the results of the historic national population census. The conference was attended by Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and chairman of the Central Population Census Guidance Committee; Thongsavat Yamani, vice chairman of the State News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television Committee; and many cadres concerned.

Sali Vongkhamsao, acting in the capacity of chairman of the Central Population Census Guidance Committee, read a report on the results and success of the historic national population census as follows: [Begin recording]

The first national population census officially started at 0000 on 1 March 1985. Even though the geographical terrain in our country is generally rugged because about 80 percent of our country is mountainous, our population lives in scattered areas, communications facilities are inadequate, and the cultural and economic backgrounds in certain regions and among ethnic tribes are diversified, thanks to the attention of the party and administrative committees at all levels and with the assistance of the Vietnamese and Soviet experts and the funds and equipment as well as technical assistance provided by the United Nations, the first historic population census overcame every difficulty at each stage of work. This task was expeditiously and correctly executed according to plan.

Preparations for the 1 March 1985 population census were made in 1984 by the State Planning Committee in cooperation with the State Statistics Center. It can be said that the study for this work began in 1980 when Vietnam sent experts to Laos to help discuss preparations for the population census. In that same year, the United Nations also assisted Laos in this work. In January 1984, the State Statistics Center organized a population census experiment for the first time in Sithan Neua Canton, Sikhottabong District, Vientiane Municipality. After 4 months of studying and assessing the situation and coming to understand the specific points of each region throughout the country, the State Planning Committee, together with the State Statistics Center, then organized more population census experiments in two cantons, namely Takai and Sikeut Cantons, in Nasaithong District, Vientiane Municipality.

During that time the United Nations provided assistance. In the initial stage, the United Nations provided a training course on population census. Two instructors -- a Vietnamese and an Indian -- were sent to Laos. Later, in response to a proposal of the State Planning Committee, the Council of Ministers issued a Decree No 73 dated 27 July 1984 on the nationwide population census. Attached with the decree was a population census plan. Clearly stipulated in the plan were the purposes, expectations, and major contents of the population census, organization and guidance for taking the population census, its system and scope, and duties and responsibilities for this work at each level and branch.

The Central Population Census Guidance Committee, which was set up on 27 July 1984, urgently carried out its work. It held meetings to publicize various decrees and plans for the population census while guiding the preparatory work in localities. In addition, it prepared technical documents to be used for guidance in fulfilling the population census work. It produced the population census form together with documents giving instructions on how to fill it out. It also organized a plan for presenting or receiving various documents as well as one for reviewing the achievements of the work after its completion. The committee provided training for leading cadres at the provincial and central levels.



It also guided the population census experiment in Nasaithong District, Vientiane Municipality, to train and build cadres through actual practice. Afterwards, it supplied documents weighing a total of 50 metric tons, including 1.5 million population registration forms, to various provinces while sending 40 cadres to all 17 provinces to carry out an inspection task and boost the population census. Between March and September 1984, population census guidance committees at the provincial, district, and canton levels were set up in various localities. Provincial population census offices were also set up during the period.

These committees translated the preparatory work into reality as follows: reviewing the administrative areas at all levels, basically at the grass-roots level, while dividing responsible areas for the population census; making charts showing populated areas in cantons, districts, and provinces; making charts on locations of houses in each village; and making lists of house numbers in proper order and tabular form on the number of families and family members living in each house. The charts showed the areas of responsibility for the 400 population census surveyors, with each surveyor having responsibility for one area. Training on the population census work was organized for supervisory cadres, village heads, and census surveyors at the provincial and district levels. The significance and contents of the population census work and obligations of the people to answer surveyors' questions were widely publicized. In carrying out these preparatory tasks, the committees received cooperation from by all organizations attached to the communications, news agency, radio, and television services both at the central and local levels. Before the population census began, additional means, such as slogans and loudspeakers, were used to publicize this work in various localities. Moreover, lectures were organized for people in offices and units or regiments.

Along with the propaganda work, a security plan was adopted in each locality. This was why all schemes opposing the population census and all sabotage activities of the enemies were completely smashed. Tight security was provided during the population census period. Steps for the population registration began on 26 February and ended on 28 February 1985 during which all village headmen and surveyors completed their technical training and were sent to take their posts in the administrative units and the population census areas. These village headmen and surveyors further reviewed and firmly grasped the actual number of families and family members in each area. They also met with the family members to set up appointments for registration within the next 7 days.

From 1 to 7 March 1985, all surveyors visited each family in their area of responsibility to interview the family members directly. It can be said that all families in all villages, including the three villages in Sayaboury Province that were formerly occupied illegally by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, were registered. In 6 days -- from 1 to 6 March 1985 -- the registration was completed in almost all localities. On 7 March 1985, the surveyors reviewed their registration work before presenting the results to the village headmen or the canton level. During that period, the party committees and the population census guidance committees as well as the administrative committees at all levels -- ranging from the central to local levels -- closely followed the population census activities. They sent cadres to all areas to supervise and boost the census campaigns. As a result, all difficulties and remaining problems were settled in a timely manner.

The National Defense Ministry, along with the Interior and Foreign Ministries, also guided the population census work in accordance with special plans concerning a certain number of the population under their responsibility. On 8 and 9 March, arrangements were made to review the population census carried out in 20 percent of the total population census areas to assess the results of the population registration. After reviewing the results of the population census throughout the country, it was discovered that the rate of persons being registered twice was 0.29 per 1,000 and the rate of persons not being registered was 0.63 per 1,000, while the rate of families being registered twice was 0.33 per 1,000 and the rate of families not to being registered was 0.69 per 1,000.



These rates were still considered low in comparison to what they could have been. Therefore, it can be said in short that the steps of population registration in our country were carried out in a quite effective manner. The lists audited were clear.

The two basic tasks in the steps for overall assessment of the population census achievement are as follows:

1. Collecting all documents and presenting them to the provinces and municipalities and preparing initial reports on the results of the population census. Beginning 10 March 1985, all copies of the population census form were sent from the surveyors to villages, from villages to cantons, from cantons to districts, and from districts to provinces or municipalities. On 28 March 1985, all copies of the population census form were completed, safely collected, and sent to the provincial and municipal levels. As of 27 April 1985, all provinces; municipalities; and the National Defense, Interior, and Foreign Affairs Ministries had submitted initial reports on the results of the population census to the Central Population Census Guidance Committee to assess the initial results of the population Census throughout the country.

2. Assessing all details of the data collected from the results of the population census taking in accordance with the form approved for use by the Central Population Census Guidance Committee. The data include the number of population classified according to their sex, age, ethnic tribes, levels of education, and labor utilization. These data have been collected at the provincial level since the beginning of May 1985. At present, the provinces have completed the data collection and have handed the forms of assessment, the population census registration documents, and handbooks to the Office of the Central Population Census Guidance Committee. According to reports, all provinces will complete this assessment work by the end of June. All provinces and municipalities are currently organizing efforts to review the results of this historic population census work. After all the provinces return all the forms of assessment and population census registration documents to the center, the Office of the Central Population Census Guidance Committee will organize a nationwide assessment of the data. In addition to the data, two more sets of data will also be assessed, namely the labor forces currently attached to the various national economic services and the technical labor forces classified in accordance with specific subjects.

The assessment of the data at the center will take about 2 months between July and September 1985. After the completion of this assessment, a review of the nationwide population census taking will be conducted, the detailed figures announced, and the results of the census taking analysed.

Generally speaking, the historic nationwide population census work has been practically completed in accordance with the schedule with considerably good quality and has been conducted in accordance with modern scientific and statistics principles. No homes have been left out from the survey agenda and no blind estimate has to be made. The objectives of the survey have been fulfilled. The figures on the results of the survey are precise and can be used as an original basis for calculating the population. In the past, such figures were only estimated statistics which were not based on a firm foundation. That was because our country in the past has never organized an all-round population census survey in any form.

Therefore, the Central Population Census Guidance Committee would like to announce the initial figures of our population throughout the country and the breakdown of population in each province as follows:

The total Lao population throughout the country is 3,584,803 comprising 1,757,115 men and 1,827,688 women. The breakdown of the population is as follows:

Vientiane Municipality -- 377,409 comprising 193,136 men and 184,273 women;

Phong Saly Province -- 122,984 comprising 59,925 men and 63,059 women;

Oudomsai Province -- 187,115 comprising 90,570 men and 96,545 women;

Bokeo Province -- 54,925 comprising 26,360 men and 28,565 women;

Luang Prabang Province -- 295,475 comprising 146,202 men 149,273 women;

Houa Phan Province -- 209,921 comprising 104,740 men and 105,181 women;

Sayaboury Province -- 223,611 comprising 109,763 men and 113,848 women;

Xieng Khouang Province -- 161,589 comprising 80,611 men and 80,978 women;

Vientiane Province -- 264,277 comprising 132,572 men and 131,705 women;

Bolikhamtai Province -- 122,300 comprising 59,931 men and 62,369 women;

Khammouane Province -- 213,462 comprising 102,040 men and 111,422 women;

Savannakhet Province -- 543,611 comprising 266,856 men and 279,755 women  
[figures as heard];

Saravane Province -- 187,511 comprising 88,240 men and 99,275 women  
[figures as heard];

Sekong Province -- 50,909 comprising 24,657 men and 26,252 women;

Champassak Province -- 403,041 comprising 195,240 men and 207,801 women;

Attapeu Province -- 69,631 comprising 32,837 men and 36,794 women;

On this occasion, on behalf of the Central Population Census Guidance Committee, I would like to thank the entire people and cadres at all levels for contributing toward successfully carrying out this historic population census. [end recording]

#### DEFENSE MINISTER SENDS MESSAGE ON PRK ARMY DAY

BK191318 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Vientiane, June 19 (KPL) -- General Khamtai Siphandon, minister of defence of the Lao PDR, has sent a message to his Kampuchean counterpart Bou Thang, greeting the 34th anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army.

The message writes:

"During the past 24 years, under the just and clear-sighted leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the KPRA braving all trials and difficulties, has scored brilliant victories over the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists, and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, henchmen of the Beijing reactionary ruling circles.

"During the past six years, the KPRA has considerably contributed to the cause of national defence reconstruction, and hence to the preservation of peace and security in Indochina and Southeast Asia. The Lao People's Army and people are very proud of these victories and consider them their own. We express our gratitude to the KPRA and people for their support to the Lao revolution."

Gen. Khamtai Sipahndon expressed his wishes for further strengthening of the special friendship, solidarity and combative alliance between the peoples and Armies of Laos and Kampuchea.

SOUPHANOUVONG MEETS WITH VFF DELEGATION 16 JUN

BK161419 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 June, Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC and of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee, received a courtesy call from the high-level delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, led by Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee and vice chairman of the SRV Council of State, which is paying a visit to the LPDR.

On this occasion, Souphanouvong hailed the visit to our country by the delegation and held discussions with the visitors on various issues with regard to mutual cooperation and assistance and front work, aimed at contributing to further strengthening the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Vietnam. The conversation between the host and the guests proceeded in an atmosphere of close and intimate friendship.

Later, the delegation of the LFNC Central Committee, led by its chairman, Souphanouvong, and the high-level delegation of the VFF Central Committee, led by Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also attended the meeting.

Kaysone Phomvihan Meeting

BK201118 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Vientiane, June 20 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday a visiting delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front CC led by its president, Huynh Tan Phat, who is also vice-president of the State Council of the SRV. In the course of the warm and cordial meeting, K. Phomvihan warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation, saying it would contribute to further broadening the special alliance between the two countries and peoples. On behalf of the party CC, the government and people of Laos, Chairman K. Phomvihan wished the delegation success in its visit.

Also present at the reception were Thitmuang Saochanthala, member of the standing committee of the People's Supreme Assembly and of the Lao Front for National Construction, and Vu Tien, minister counsellor to the Vietnamese Embassy here.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON WHITE PAPER ON JAPAN

EK191456 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Government spokesman Trairong Suwannakhiri reported that at today's meeting of the Council of Economic Ministers chaired by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, the subcommittee for restructuring Thai-Japanese economic relations submitted a white paper on the restructuring of Thai-Japanese economic relations to be used as a guide in determining the approach and framework for the Thai side to negotiate and implement the new structure with Japan. After considering it, the Council of Economic Ministers approved the white paper for use as the major guide for the proposed implementation. The white paper contains both immediate and long-term measures to restructure the economic relations between the two countries.

Regarding trade relations, the objectives are to reduce the trade deficit between Thailand and Japan through the acceleration of exports, to diversify Thai exports to Japan, and to increase the content of industrial goods exported to Japan.

The immediate measures for improving trade relations include negotiations with Japan to solve problems. On the tax problem, Thailand should ask Japan to consider adjusting tariff rates for certain imports, which are an obstacle to the expansion of Thai exports to that country, and to adjust the "tariff escalation" practice. On quotas, Japan will have to relax its quota system, which has served as an impediment to Thailand's exports, and consider increasing quotas for certain Thai export items. Japan will have to relax other restrictions, such as standards and hygienic controls, so that they will not be obstacles to Thailand's exports to that country. Japan could send officials to advise the Thai side on Japanese standards as well as on control measures on exports to internationalize the quality of Thailand's exports. The Thai Government must implement controls on exports under proper standards to be agreed on with the Japanese side in the future.

As for longer term measures, steps must be taken to upgrade the foreign marketing role of Thai trading companies and improve their abilities in both management and marketing. Japan will be asked to transfer management and marketing technology to Thailand.

Regarding investment, the objective is to amend conditions in joint venture agreements with a view to improving them to suit the economic and trading situations of both countries. Japan will be asked to cooperate and coordinate with the Thai side in the study and revision of conditions in joint venture agreements on some major points. On production, there will be considerations to increase the use of raw materials, intermediate products, and various parts produced in Thailand. As for marketing, the amendment of the conditions should remove existing problems that restrict exports from Thailand to Japan and third countries.

In the long run, there must be policies to promote industries for export and to relocate certain Japanese industries to Thailand. Thailand has adopted a policy to develop export-oriented industries -- in particular industries that meet the demands of the domestic market while showing signs or possibilities for expansion in investment and production for export to the markets of Japan and third countries -- and to promote investment in small and medium-sized industries, especially the agro-industrial and engineering industries, that show potential for export. Consideration will also be given to the relocation of certain Japanese industries to Thailand, such as industries whose productivity has lost its edge in Japan and those that have lost their competitiveness. They could be relocated to Thailand in order to gain advantages in labor, land, and raw materials. Such a move could enhance competitiveness in the world market, for example for a small-scale shipyard producing small coastal boats, and so forth.



Regarding economic and technical cooperation, the Thai side wishes to review and expand the scope of cooperation in the economic and technical fields to coordinate it with trade, investment, and industrial policies of Thailand in order to diversify economic and technical cooperation to development and adjustment of the production structure of the private sector in Thailand.

Immediate measures to be implemented include negotiations to review the conditions related to loans for engineering designs, to consider accepting more Thai contractors, and to buy more equipment produced in Thailand. The economic and technical cooperation should extend to the production and trading fields of the private sector instead of being confined to the government sector alone, for example, allowing the private sector to borrow to invest in the improvement of the production process for small and medium-sized industries for export, and so forth. In the long run, the Thai and Japanese sides will evaluate the outcome of the impact of the past economic and technical cooperation to find the weak and strong points of the models and patterns of cooperation to serve as the direction for future economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

#### ARMY OFFICER ON ACTIVITY ALONG CAMBODIAN BORDER

BK200742 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Statement by Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut on 20 June in Bangkok -- recorded]

[Text] Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers were rotated in several locations. The Vietnamese 7th Division, which controlled the southern part of Poipet District opposite Thailand's Aranyaprathet and Watthana Nakhon Districts, was moved back to the rear areas and was replaced by Heng Samrin forces. The Vietnamese drafted Cambodians and their carts to move supplies to units in Thmar Puok District, Battambang. Strongholds and routes were modified to cope with the situation in the rainy season. About 2,000 Cambodians in Kompong Cham were drafted to clear forests in order to lay barbed wire along more of the Thai border in Thmar Puok District. Heng Samrin soldiers and their weapons were deployed along the Thai border opposite Surin Province to block infiltration by CGDK soldiers. These soldiers were deployed opposite Chong Bok of Ban Kruat District to Chong Phrik, Bua Chet District of Surin Province. Soldiers from Cambodia crossed the border regularly on intelligence gathering missions. In any event, CGDK soldiers were able to infiltrate to operate deeper in Cambodia. They ambushed and launched surprise attacks on Vietnamese positions and destroyed logistics routes in Thar Puok, Sisophon, Ratanamondol, and Poipet Districts of Battambang. They sabotaged the railroad between Phnom Penh and Kampot, causing considerable damage to the Vietnamese.

Fighting took place between Vietnamese and CGDK soldiers in Cambodia opposite Thailand's Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani. Heavy Vietnamese weapons were fired at CGDK positions along the Thai border.

Small Vietnamese units crossed the border to gather information in Thai territory. Vietnamese soldiers clashed 13 times with Thai authorities, injuring 15 Thai in Ta Phraya and Aranyaprathet District. Heavy Vietnamese weapons were fired at Thai positions on 10 occasions in Ta Phraya District and 18 times in Watthana Nakhon District and Khlong Yat subdistrict. One Vietnamese defected in Aranyaprathet District and two others were arrested in Ta Phraya District.

COUNCIL OF STATE COMMUNIQUE ON 19 JUNE SESSION

BK191444 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Jun 85

[19 June communique of the SRV Council of State]

[Text] On 19 June 1985, the Council of State held a regular session under the presidency of Chairman Truong Chinh. Attending the session was Chairman of the Nationalities Council Hoang Truong Minh.

1. The Council of State heard a report on the official friendship visits to the LDPR from 22 to 27 May 1985 and to the PRK from 3 to 8 June 1985 by a high-level delegation of our party and state led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State. The Council of State highly valued the fine results of these visits which have greatly contributed to consolidating and developing the special relationship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos, between Vietnam and Cambodia, and among the three Indochinese countries.

2. The Council of State reviewed preparations made for the ninth session of the Seventh National Assembly.

DONG DY NGUYEN ADDRESSES COMMUNICATIONS MEETING

BK191551 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] This morning, 19 June, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation organized a get-together of propaganda and press workers in and out of the communications and transportation sector, especially the journalists who have made positive contributions to the sector. It can be said that this is the sole economic sector that organized many diversified activities in honor of the Vietnam Journalists Day, 21 June.

Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of communications and transportation, attended and addressed the meeting. He asserted the role of the press in and out of the communications and transportation sector vis-a-vis production establishments. At the same time, he assigned future tasks to the various press organs of the sector. These tasks require that they must establish closer contact with production and the people so as to contribute to building a new type of socialist man in the communications and transportation sector. The sector's papers and magazines must also work out concrete plans, look for new themes, and turn out articles appropriate for each type of subject in order to make worthy contributions to the efforts to strongly criticize bureaucratism and subsidization and to guide cadres and workers of the sector in implementing as best they can the eighth resolution of the party Central Committee [nghij quyeets laanf thuws tams cuar ban chaaps hanhf trung uwowng dqangr].

THAI POLICY TOWARD LAOS, INDOCHINA CRITICIZED

BK191424 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Thai national radio, in a broadcast on 5 June, tried to justify the current border conflict with Laos following the invasion of the three Lao hamlets in early 1984. It said despite Thailand's efforts to solve the problem through negotiation, the Lao Government is still insincere. It even went the length of charging Vietnam with what is termed as having a plan to annex 19 northeastern provinces of Thailand and causing tension and instability in the region.

Now, what is the truth, particularly of the incident concerning the three Lao hamlets of Mai, Kang, and Savang in the province of Sayaboury? Thai troops' occupation of the three Lao hamlets is an act of aggression against the LPDR, an independent and sovereign country. At the start of the border dispute, in its 26 August 1984 statement, the Lao Foreign Ministry pointed out that the three hamlets belong to Laos administratively as well as territorially. However, on 6 June 1984, the Thai ultrarightists in the Bangkok ruling circles ordered troops to occupy the three Lao hamlets. Acting on the traditional spirit of friendship, the Lao side took the initiative in proposing talks between the two sides to settle the problem of the three hamlets. The Thai side agreed to come to the negotiating table, but they twice unilaterally disrupted the talks with their unacceptable proposal that the Lao side must reconsider the present borderline between the two countries. The present Lao-Thai border was delineated by the Franco-Siamese treaty in 1904-1907 and acknowledged by the international court.

Since 6 June 1984, the Lao side has many times proposed to resume negotiations, but the Thai side has ignored these proposals and refused to withdraw their troops from the three Lao hamlets. At the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, Thailand declared its troop withdrawal from the three hamlets; but in fact, it is merely a troop rotation. Thai troops still occupy some points from 300 to 1,000 meters deep inside Lao territory to control the three hamlets; and from there, they keep on shelling at the vicinity, causing great losses in lives and property to local Lao people. The LPDR always wants to establish good-neighborliness with the Kingdom of Thailand. On 11 June, the Lao ambassador to the United Nations handed over to the UN secretary general a statement by the Lao Foreign Ministry on the Lao-Thai relations and expressed Laos' goodwill to solve the question of the three Lao hamlets through peaceful negotiations with Thailand.

Meanwhile, Thailand has set up three concentration camps in Uttaradit Province opposite Sayaboury Province of Laos for those people in the three hamlets of Laos who were forced to flee to Thailand, and maintained its commando force in the three Lao hamlets.

These facts further testify to the LPDR's goodwill and expose the hostile and double-faced nature of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai administration in its relations with Laos. And not only with Laos; Thailand has also created confrontation with Vietnam and Kampuchea in its diplomatic maneuvers. Bangkok had made a fanfare about a danger from Vietnam, saying that Vietnam has committed acts of aggression against Thailand. This fiction has been rejected by many Thai scholars who affirm that Vietnam really has no intention to invade Thailand.

Against that background, the world has got more than enough evidence of Thailand providing sanctuaries for the Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean reactionaries living in exile to oppose the Indochinese countries.

Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have time and again affirmed their unchanged stand to be ever-ready to develop good relationship with the Kingdom of Thailand on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The Indochinese countries' goodwill and constructive stand have been expressed in many important documents, especially in the latest bilateral statements issued following the visits to Laos and Kampuchea by a high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Truong Chinh.

Whatever they may try, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai administration will never be able to distort the three Indochinese countries' goodwill for peace.

PRK MILITARY ATTACHE SPEAKS ON KPRAF ANNIVERSARY

BK191323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Statement by El Vansarat, PRK military attache to SRV, on 19 June to mark 34th founding anniversary of KPRAF; place not given -- recorded in Cambodian fading into Vietnamese translation]

[Summary] Dear Vietnamese comrades and friends:

On the occasion of the 34th glorious anniversary of the KPRAF, I would like to convey, on behalf of all the cadres and combatants of the KPRAF, greetings of militant solidarity and combatants of the KPRAF, greetings of militant solidarity and warmest sentiments to all the Vietnamese people and cadres and combatants of the heroic VPA.

Thirty-four years ago, on 19 June 1951, the first unit of the KPRAF was established and made its official public debut. Since then, the KPRAF has overcome untold difficulties and trials and always fulfilled its glorious missions. "With the wholehearted assistance and close coordination of the VPA, a militant friend sharing the same combat trench, the KPRAF has been constantly maturing going from one victory to another yet greater one. Together with the entire people, the KPRAF, in close cooperation with the People's Armies of Vietnam and Laos, beat the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists and forced them to flee from Cambodia and the whole of Indochina in humiliation and smashed the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, a lackey of the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists.

"At present, the Cambodian Army is successfully defending the gains of the 7 January 1979 revolution and firmly safeguarding national security and the people's lives. The annual partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers is proof of the unceasing growth of the KPRAF and the failure of all types of enemies. In particular, during the 4 months of the 1984-85 dry season, the Cambodian Armed Forces and people, acting in coordination with Vietnamese Army volunteers, scored a very great victory in destroying and seizing control of 18 enemy bases situated along the Cambodian-Thai border. According to still incomplete statistics, more than 10,000 enemy soldiers were killed, hundreds of others were captured, nearly 15,000 weapons of various types and hundreds of metric tons of grain and military equipment were seized, 1 aircraft was downed, 24 trucks were destroyed or seized, and thousands of metric tons of ammunition and enemy warehouses were destroyed. In the interior, the Cambodian Armed Forces and people put more than 2,000 enemy soldiers out of action, captured 500 others, and seized 2,000 weapons. During the 5 months ending in February 1985, some 1,500 persons who had mistakenly joined enemy forces deserted and returned to the people's side, bringing with them 1,000 weapons of assorted types. This is the most resounding and greatest victory since January 1979."

The glorious victories recorded over the past 34 years by the KPRAF are due first of all to the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, which was originally part of the Indochinese Communist Party founded by great President Ho Chi Minh. These victories are inseparable from the great, vigorous, timely, and effective support of the party, government, army, and people of fraternal Vietnam, as well as from the sympathy and support of progressive friends near and far in the world.

"Availing myself of this grand anniversary, I, on behalf of all the cadres and combatants of the KPRAF, would like to express our most sincere and deepest gratitude to the CPV and the government, army, and people of Vietnam for having always supported Cambodia's revolutionary cause in the spirit of pure proletarian internationalism."



Dear Vietnamese comrades and friends, already happy over the victories during the recent dry season, the Cambodian Armed Forces and people are even happier over the splendid success of the official visit to Cambodia by the high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Chairman Truong Chinh. These achievements are encouraging the Cambodian Armed Forces and people to advance steadily on the road toward success.

"The Chinese hegemonist-expansionists, acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ruling circles, have been trying intensively to sabotage Cambodia's revolutionary cause, but they have failed repeatedly. Their scheme against the three Indochinese countries still remains unchanged. Therefore, the Cambodian Armed Forces and people -- further tightening their militant solidarity with the armed forces and peoples of Vietnam and Laos and their solidarity with the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and progressive forces in the world -- are resolved to smash all enemy schemes in order to firmly defend their fatherland's independence and contribute to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

Long live the militant solidarity, special friendship, and all-round cooperation between the peoples and Armed Forces of Cambodia and Vietnam!

#### COUNCIL OF STATE CONFERS ORDER ON PRK YOUTH UNION

BK181555 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] On the morning of 15 June -- the 3d day of the congress to review the results of the 3-good Cambodian youth emulation movement -- a solemn ceremony was held to present the friendship order conferred by our Council of State to the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union [KPRYU] in recognition of its active support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the cause of socialist construction and national defense.

On behalf of the SRV Council of State, Comrade Le Thanh Dao read the order of the chairman of the SRV Council of State conferring the friendship order on the KPRYU and solemnly presented the order to the comrade chairman of the KPRYU.

#### CPV DELEGATION VISITS LAOS 6-15 JUNE

OW190319 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 18 -- A delegation of the office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by its deputy director Luu Van Man, paid a visit to Laos from June 6-15.

It had working sessions with leading officials of the office of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, provincial party committees of Vientiane and Luang Prabang, and toured several districts and economic and cultural establishments in those provinces.

Saman Vignaket, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, cordially received the Vietnamese guests on June 14.

#### AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY

OW191914 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 19 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Ministry of Agriculture visited Hungary from June 5-16 at the invitation of National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front.

During its stay, the delegation inquired into different aspects of Hungarian life, visited the agronomy institute and several agricultural cooperatives and state-run farms.

AUSTRALIAGOVERNMENT BREAKS WITH U.S., UK ON NAMIBIA

BK200954 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Australia has broken with the United States and Britain in the UN Security Council over the issue of independence for the southwest African territory of Namibia. In the Security Council, the United States urged strongly that South African troops should not have to leave Namibia until Cuban troops are withdrawn from Angola.

Australia joined with 12 other Security Council members in rejecting linkage of troop withdrawal as a precondition for Namibian independence. Both the United States and Britain abstained from the Security Council vote on a resolution which strongly censured South Africa for delaying Namibian independence.

(?Earlier), Britain had argued that the resolution sponsored by a number of countries from the Nonaligned Movement encouraged armed struggle in Namibia. The motion warned South Africa that failure to grant Namibia early independence will force the council to consider retaliatory action under the UN Charter.

AMBASSADORIAL RELATIONS TO RESUME WITH IRAN

BK200924 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Australia's Labor government has decided to restore diplomatic links with Iran at ambassadorial level after a break of 5 years. The Foreign Affairs Department has confirmed that Teheran had been asked to accredit a 40-year-old career diplomat as Australia's ambassador.

In April 1980, the former conservative government decided to give strong political and diplomatic support to the administration of former President Carter at the height of the American hostage crisis in Iran. The Australian ambassador, who had just finished his term, was not replaced, the trade commissioner was withdrawn, and a partial trade embargo was instituted.

Following the release of the hostages in January 1981, the government announced the resumption of normal bilateral relations with Iran, but a new ambassador was not appointed. A Radio Australia reporter in Canberra says the latest decision was taken before the current hostage crisis in Beirut.

MERDEKA WELCOMES MOVES TO IMPROVE TIES WITH USSR

BK190334 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 13 Jun 85 p 5

[Editorial: "Indonesian-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] Indonesian-Soviet relations have not yet proceeded normally in accordance with our free and active foreign policy due to certain factors, including communism. Internally, Indonesia faces Indonesian Communist Party members who have renounced their identity as responsible Indonesian citizens by implementing Marxism-Leninism. They ignore Indonesian culture in fighting for their political beliefs: They oppose Pancasila through an immature and ambitious class struggle and risk national destruction for their own benefit. They present themselves as ugly and unreliable internationalists despite their brown skin and black hair.

Internationally, the Indonesian Communists exploit the position of communist countries, damaging or straining relations between Indonesia and these countries, including the Soviet Union. Thus, the Indonesian Communists have committed a suicidal act and historical errors by sacrificing Indonesia's free and active foreign policy on the international scene.

Fortunately, President Suharto's government has now reoriented Indonesia's free and active foreign policy. Indonesia pays attention to the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc in developing its just and dynamic foreign policy. Equidistance with all countries in the world has been reasserted in accordance with the principled importance of the free and active policy. Indonesia maintains strong and active relations with Western countries and healthy and lively relations with Eastern countries of the socialist bloc.

So, what can we expect from the reorientation of the country's foreign policy undertaken by the foreign minister and other representative officials over the past year? We can expect an international perspective to give substance to the objective and realistic implementation of the free and active policy with a view to defending national interests and maintaining international stability and world peace.

The Soviet Union recently came up with the idea of creating an Asian forum. In reply, we said that the idea must come from Asian nations for the consolidation of stability in Asia. In principle, the Asian nations themselves must settle their own problems. Consequently, an Asian political strategy" should be developed.

The normalization and consolidation of relations with the eastern bloc in accordance with our foreign policy will enable the "Asian political strategy" to be asserted with support from the super powers and major powers. We should explore such a possibility through diplomacy. In this regard, we can study the Soviet Union's attitude to dynamize international conditions in the current stage.

Asia is now facing a complicated political and security situation. The deployment of SS-20 missiles in Siberia has become a source of concern. Consequently, it is a matter of urgency for a good idea like that of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality [zopfan] to be elevated as an Asian idea because Asia should in fact be turned into a zone of freedom, peace, and neutrality -- an idea which should be jointly fought for by all the nations in this part of the world. In this regard, the presence of foreign bases has become a real political problem. Some circles have expressed concern for the so-called "Soviet bases at Cam Ranh Bay" while tolerating the presence of U.S. bases in the Philippines. This is unjust because the dismantling of all foreign bases has become an irreversible political demand to create peace in Asia. In parallel, the demand that the Pacific region not be turned into an area for nuclear testing and conflict has caught the attention of the nations in the region.

In studying these political and security factors, Indonesia must take a step forward in conducting its wise foreign policy to enable itself to motivate new dynamism in relations and the political climate in Asia. This being the case, Indonesia should make more rational and balanced approaches to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is a factor in the world, for Asia, for humanity, and for future just international relations because of its geographical position, its formidable military power, its vital role as a superpower, and its concrete strength. The Soviet Union should be reckoned with and given due attention in our international relations. Not only is this a challenge but also an opportunity for us to update our free and active foreign policy.

In terms of development, we can underscore the possibilities in economic relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Besides trade cooperation, we can invite the country to participate in the development of industries, mining exploration, the construction of irrigation and hydro-electric projects, the development of the metallurgical industry, the development of oceanographic projects, and the development of high technology, space technology, and strategic technology as well as other fields which can be jointly implemented on a mutually advantageous basis.

The efforts to normalize and renew Indonesian-Soviet relations are positive and welcome considering that these relations have undergone tests over the past 20 years.

We must exploit all potentials conducive to fully achieving the target of defending our national interests through a free and active foreign policy.

#### GOVERNMENT NOT SCREENING 'ID-AL FITR PREACHERS

BK200236 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 17 Jun 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Sunday, MERDEKA -- Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali has made it clear that the government will not screen Muslim preachers who are to give 'Id-al Fitr sermons. "We believe that they will perform their duties with full responsibility to God and the nation," he said in reply to questions from newsmen following a meeting with Coordinating Minister for the People's Welfare Alamsyah Ratuperwiranegara in Jakarta on Saturday [15 June].

#### UNITED DEVELOPMENT PARTY FACTIONS RECONCILED

BK180144 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] The split within the Central Executive Council of the United Development Party [PPP] came to an end last night through a joint reconciliatory statement by the two factions involved. The joint statement, which will be signed by eight PPP leaders, was temporarily signed by four of them, including two major leaders -- Naro and Sudarji. The other two signatories were Syarifuddin Harahap and Mardinsyah.

Reading out the text of the agreement, Home Affairs Minister Suparjo Rustam said that the reconciliation agreement will ensure the position of each faction in the party in accordance with the results of the PPP Congress last August. The 5-point agreement stipulates among other things that the PPP will follow up the reconciliation with constitutional steps through deliberate consultations by holding high the party's prestige and discipline. After reading out the statement, Minister Suparjo Rustam said that the signing of the agreement was a historical event.



TROOPS SENT TO NUCLEAR PLANT RALLY IN BATAAN

HK190817 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Military troops in full combat gear, backed up by two tanks and vehicles mounted with machineguns, were dispatched to Balanga, Batangas yesterday [18 June] to prevent any disorder in the 3-day anti-nuclear plant march-rally in the province scheduled to start yesterday. Colonel Lorenzo Rapanan, commander of the Central Luzon PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Regional Command, dispatched to Bataan soldiers from the Constabulary, the Marine Corps and the Air Force following intelligence reports that communist terrorists are joining the march-rally. Organizers of the demonstration, dubbed Welgang Bayan [nation's strike], are scheduled to put up road barricades in Orani and Pilar towns to prevent the entry and exit of all vehicles to and from the capital town of Balanga.

7,000 Demonstrate

HK191322 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Seven thousand demonstrators have set up barricades to obstruct traffic on some main highways in Bataan. The demonstration has paralyzed seven towns in that province which are close to the nuclear power plant. The demonstrators formed two groups -- the larger one set up barricades on the national highway leading to Pilar town, and the other group barricaded the highway to Orani. Heading the demonstrators is former Senator Lorenzo Tanada and Orani Parish priest Antonio Dunawal. Despite negotiations with Bataan PC-INP provincial commander Colonel Lorenzo Mateo, the demonstrators refused to dismantle the barricades.

VERITAS CRITICIZES DOUBLE STANDARD IN AQUINO CASE

HK200159 Quezon city VERITAS in English 16 June 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Double Standard Prevails at Sandiganbayan"]

[Text] Early in the 1970s, when President Richard Nixon was in the White House, he made an off-the-cuff statement which offended a lot of people. Commenting on the murder of Sharon Tate, a movie actress whose killers were believed to be a group of weirdos led by one Charles Manson, Nixon said the suspicions seemed plausible since the Manson gang had been known to have committed other crimes before.

The statement generated a chorus of protests that his words could influence the verdict of the court trying the murder. Nixon had no choice but to issue a public apology.

In the Philippines, there is ample evidence tending to indicate that President Marcos has pre-judged the Aquino-Galman murder case now being tried before the Sandiganbayan. We need only recall that, the day after the assassination, he categorically told the world that the dastardly deed had been done by a civilian hitman in the pay of the communists. And how can we forget how chillingly he rebuked the male members of the Fact-Finding Board when they submitted the majority report to him? Without bothering to hide his displeasure, he told the men: "I hope you can live with your conscience after what you have done."

That same day, his reply to the letter of General Fabian C. Ver asking for a leave of absence, proved conclusively that he had his own opinion about who killed Aquino and that he had no intention of concealing that opinion under the guise of impartiality.

Said he: "We are aware that the circumstances under which the board has chosen to implicate you in its findings are fraught with doubt and great contradictions of opinion and testimony. And we are deeply disturbed that on the basis of so-called evidence, you have been so accused by some members of the board."

There is no question that these statements, taken individually or collectively, could influence the Sandiganbayan. A great cry of protest arose from all those sincerely interested in seeing the ends of justice served.

Did the President apologize?

Absolutely not. Either the President believes that an apology diminishes a person, or he simply does not give a hoot about what the people think.

And that is not all. Because Rebecca Quijano had the courage -- or the temerity, depending on whose side one is on -- to testify on what she saw during that fateful afternoon in August, 1983, when Ninoy Aquino was brutally gunned down, she has been subjected to the most vicious and unmitigated campaign of vilification.

In what cannot be anything but a well-orchestrated effort at character assassination, editorial writers and columnists in the pro-government press have ganged up on her, digging into her past, sometimes gloating, at other times shedding crocodile tears, over her two suicide attempts, her confinement at a mental hospital for psychiatric treatment, and so on.

There is no evidence that Mr Marcos pushed the button that actuated these journalistic sycophants to dance ghoulishly on the tomb of Rebecca Quijano's shattered reputation. It is possible that he did not order that campaign of vilification. But it is clear that somebody very influential in government did. But what makes this smear campaign particularly distasteful -- perhaps even criminal -- is that the case is still sub judice. We did not agree with the way Atty Rodolfo Jimenez went about trying to destroy Quijano's credibility as a witness, but we can understand why he did it: He was just doing the job that he was paid to do, and doing it in the best way he was capable of.

The newspapers are expected to report the story, but their opinion writers are not supposed to influence the court one way or the other because the case is still pending. An attempt to violate the subjudice rule opens the newspapers to a contempt charge.

Such a charge has been filed against VERITAS. A similar one is now facing MALAYA. But the pro-Establishment newspapers, despite their flagrant attempt to influence the Sandiganbayan, have gotten away scot-free. Quite obviously, there is a double standard in operation here. There is no contempt if the President or the controlled media try to influence the courts. But woe unto the independent newspaper if it attempts something similar.

Up to this writing, there has been no explanation given as to why the popular TV program, Tell the People, mysteriously went off the air Thursday last week. Was it because the topic discussed was the testimony of the Crying Lady? Was it because there was a chance that Atty Raul Gonzales would expose the alleged connivance between the defense panel and a still unnamed Sandiganbayan justice?

The least that the Sandiganbayan can do is to get to the bottom of the supposed partiality and bias of the justice. If it is proven that he did, in fact, betray his trust as a member of the bench, then he should be pulled out of the case and impeachment proceedings should be initiated.

To do less than this would be to make a mockery of the judicial process in the Philippines. The faith of the people in the independence of the judiciary has been battered severely. But it can be restored, and it is up to the Sandiganbayan to undertake the difficult job of restoration.

#### REBECCA QUIJANO LEAVES FOR VACATION IN U.S.

HK191521 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 19 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[By Recto L. Mercene]

[Text] It was truly a happy birthday yesterday for the "crying lady," Rebecca Quijano, as she left behind her worries -- at least for a few weeks -- to join her family in the United States.

Quijano, who turned 33 yesterday, left the country after an immigration order banning her departure was lifted. She said she intends to rest. One of her lawyers, Clarence Guerrero, accompanied her to the U.S. just in case she finds herself in a situation where in she would need legal assistance. Her other lawyer, Raul Gonzales, together with 10 relatives and friends, saw her off at the airport. Quijano went through the departure procedures without a hitch.

According to her lawyers, Quijano will be back -- by some strange coincidence -- Aug. 20, a day shy of the second anniversary of the Aquino assassination, to answer pending cases against her in a Pasig court. Her lawyers said it was the court that fixed the date of the hearing.

Local and foreign newsmen hounded Quijano all the way, from airline counter where she checked in to the pre-departure area. However, airport military men allowed only MIA [Manila International Airport] accredited reporters access to the boarding zone. American consul, Vernon McAninch, who reportedly helped Quijano secure her visa, was seen at the MIA, although he said he was at the airport to see someone else off.

#### COMMENTATOR ON SYNCHRONIZED ELECTION ISSUES

HK160633 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 16 Jun 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] I think we never run out of ideas, anyway, bright ideas that obviously may later turn out to be not so bright. One of the latest was this one: They now say that the synchronized election will happen in 1987. This would indicate that they have given up on the possibility that President Marcos would resign or would allow an earlier election for president, by some device or another. They have given up on that. They know that the presidential election will happen in 1987, not earlier. So they have a new one. They say that the 1986 local election should be postponed to 1987, to make it a synchronized election for president, vice president, governor, mayor, members of the municipal board.

Synchronized? I think it's silly. So the incumbents will have an additional 1 year, more or less, more than 1 year, of holding on to the public office they won in the last local elections. Most probably the meaning is that those who are elected in 1987 will hold office for 6 years, like the president who will be elected in that election.

If this is so, then again, the opposition would be at a tremendous disadvantage. Why? Because if you want to be a candidate for president in 1987, then you have to depend upon the municipal mayors, the barrios. But if you do not have any money for all these mayors or all these candidates for mayor, then you would expect to be forgotten at municipal level, at barrio level, because the concentration of the campaign in those areas would have to be local in character.

How much money would be needed by a candidate for president to merit the attention and concern of the municipal mayors or the candidates for municipal mayor in 1987? And then again, don't forget this, if the incumbent mayors of all political parties were given an extension of more than 1 year, until the election of May 1987, they would owe the president some kind of a favor, because they are given a bonus of more than 1 year in office after the normal expiration of their term of office.

And then again, only those mayors who will not be belligerent toward the administration would have the opportunity to have their towns improved, to get some funding from the national government for road repairs, etcetera, etcetera. And the candidates of the opposition would have then to depend upon the candidates of the opposition for president and vice president, and that kind of money does not seem to be visible anywhere. I can imagine that a candidate for president of the opposition would be needing 100 million pesos more than he would need if the 1987 election were not a synchronized election.

There is a big difference between synchronizing the election of a president and the election of mayors and governors against the possibility of having an election only for president and vice president. That was the reason many members of the parliament, the Batasang Pambansa, refused to consider a synchronized election, during which they would run for election while the local candidates ran for mayor, vice mayor, and governor, because it would be so much more expensive for them. Well, every politician would like to win with the least possible money, especially when the candidate does not have too much money.

In such an eventuality, assuming we have a synchronized election in 1987, the president again would be at a tremendous advantage over any opponent. Why? Because the national government officials, president, members of parliament, members of the cabinet -- some of them elected -- will have the rare opportunity of spending the government money to do good in their respective towns and provinces, especially chosen for favors, whereas the opposition would have no sources of funding except their private pockets.

#### TOLENTINO DISCUSSES TERRITORIAL CLAIM ON SABAH

HK191443 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Jun 85 p 5

[By Abrindo Aydinan]

[Text] Is it back to square one for the Philippines' territorial claim to Sabah?

Current and former foreign ministers in a recent forum indicated that the Sabah claim is far from dropped, official statements of the government notwithstanding.

Former Foreign Minister Arturo M. Tolentino explained that President Marcos was not "dropping" the government's claim to Sabah when he made that much-bally hooded statement in Kuala Lumpur in 1977 that paved the way towards consolidating a then moribund Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Malaysia and the Philippines, together with Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore, had put up the organization in 1965 (Brunei joined the association last year).



"I have thought for sometime the President actually said the Philippines was dropping or relinquishing its claim to Sabah," Tolentino pointed out, "but when I looked over the statement he made (I found out) that was not what he said although that is the common impression."

"What he said was we are going to take steps to relinquish our claim to Sabah."

Tolentino's former deputy, Pacifico Castro, who is now the acting foreign minister, revealed in the same forum "conversations and contacts at the highest levels" of the Philippine and Malaysian Governments to settle the Sabah issue. But Castro's opinion was more revealing as he talked of a continuing "search for a settlement of the Sabah claim" and emphasized the need for "patience" and "forbearance" because, he said, "territorial claims by their very nature are very difficult to resolve."

Another former foreign minister, Emmanuel Pelaez, reduced the Sabah problem to one of making good on President Marcos's eight-year-old promise to eventually drop the Philippine claim. "We will never get this question settled unless we take the first step," Pelaez said.

"We can't just continue maintaining the promise that the Philippine Government is going to drop the claim. Since we made that statement (on the promise to drop the claim), we should take the first step in dropping the Sabah claim."

Pelaez and Tolentino were both closely involved in developing the government's Sabah claim. A legislative resolution in 1950 which Tolentino authored with several others asserted Philippine sovereignty over the territory and the claim was formally filed in 1962 while Pelaez was foreign minister. Pelaez led the Philippine panel in the first formal negotiations of the claim; Tolentino sponsored a law which state that the Philippines "has acquired dominion and sovereignty" over the claimed territory.

After President Marcos's pledge to drop the Sabah claim was made in 1972, the government justified such a planned abandonment of Philippine interests, as critics put it, in terms of the requirements of "national security." The dropping of the claim was an apparent quid pro quo to Malaysian cooperation in quelling the rebellion in the Philippines's Muslim South. The Philippine Government had accused a former chief minister of Sabah of supporting the Muslim insurgency, which was led by a Tausug like himself, by providing arms and a training base in the territory. While Kuala Lumpur officially frowned on the "private" involvement of a ranking Malaysian official in the internal Philippine conflict, and the minister later lost his office, Philippine suspicions of Malaysian aid to the Muslim rebels continued.

The Manila government has since all but completely crushed the Muslim rebels. In the meantime, the political and ideological color of the insurgency in the south has changed as the communist New People's Army gained ascendance in the mainland of Mindanao. While the government, from time to time, still lashes out at the Moro National Liberation Front, the Muslim insurgent organization, it is more in the context of warning about a so-called MNLF-NPA alliance.

With the problem of Muslim insurgency now of relatively less urgency, is it surprising that President Marcos's government no longer sees it in the "national security" interest to put an end to the Sabah issue soon?

The acting and former foreign ministers also reminded the forum audience that the Sulu sultan's proprietary right over Sabah was quite apart from the government's sovereignty claim and that the dropping of the latter would not adversely affect the former. The government might as well be reminding the Malaysians that the Sabah problem does not end with the putting away of the sovereignty issue. Significantly, the government-owned PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY recently ran an interview with the present Sultan of Sulu in which the Sultan stated firmly that he was pursuing his claim to Sabah.

U.S. 'SECRET SOLDIERS' DEPLOYED AT CLARK, SUBIC

HK191533 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 11 Jun 85 pp 1, 6

[By Elmer Cato]

[Text] Angeles City -- An undetermined number of American special forces known as "secret soldiers" have been deployed in the two major U.S. bases here, an expert on American military bases here disclosed yesterday.

Professor Roland Simbulan of the University of the Philippines Development Studies Program warned the deployment of the American special operations unit "could very well be the cutting edge of a major U.S. intervention force in the future." Crack troops of the Special Warfare Unit 1 have been deployed at Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City while the elite Special Operations Squadron is now based at Clark Field, in Angeles City, Simbulan said.

His disclosures were based on the second issue of the DEFENSE MONITOR, a publication of the American Center for Defense Information which identified the Philippines as one of 17 countries where American counter-insurgency units are deployed.

Known as America's "secret soldiers", the U.S. Special Operations Forces are military commando units trained for anti-guerrilla and psychological operations, covert action, and clandestine and unconventional warfare. The units have been used extensively in the 1983 American invasion of the Caribbean island of Grenada and are actively training contra guerrillas fighting the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

Simbulan said that the 1st Special Warfare Unit I is the U.S. naval equivalent to the Army's Green Beret, while the 1st Special Operations Squadron of the 18th Tactical Air Wing has been redeployed from Kadena Air Force Base in Japan. These units have brought along with them several special MC 130 Combat Talon aircraft which have special operations functions designed specifically for unconventional warfare purposes. The MC 130 provides the aerial backbone for special operations forces as it is used to deliver, resupply, and recover men and equipment behind enemy lines.

Special Operations Forces, Simbulan also said, are often used as Mobile Training Teams (MTT) sent to pro-American dictatorial, and authoritarian regimes battling communist guerrillas. The DEFENSE MONITOR has mentioned 17 overseas locations of the special units, including the Philippines. Simbulan also disclosed that budgetary hearings of the U.S. House of Representatives on military construction appropriations indicate the construction of a Special Warfare Group Facility at Subic Naval Base as early as 1982 to permanently base "such American interventionist forces." Supporting documents furnished MALAYA show that the recently finished Special Warfare Group One Detachment houses administrative, training, equipment repair, and parachute packing and storage facilities for special operations.

Simbulan also emphasized that these Special Operations Forces which complement the 15,000 American military personnel already present in the country are not in any way involved in any routine security, support or service functions for American military installations but are actually specialists in direct military intervention. He said that these units are anti-insurgency experts trained to operate as anti-guerrilla fighting units and to engage in clandestine activity and are usually called on to do the "dirty jobs" in Third World social upheavals.

These recent developments all the while point to what many political observers see as a deeper American military entanglement in the Philippines. Last April, Clark Air Base's main runway was closed to traffic to give way for its eventual expansion while facilities improvements have also been reported in Subic Base.

Unconfirmed reports also indicate that the Americans have constructed a training camp in Palayan City, Nueva Ecija. This gave rise to fears that the Americans indeed would favor a direct military solution to the insurgency problem in the country. Certain quarters also suspect that at present American forces have been called on to reinforce the Philippine military in pursuing New People's Army guerrillas. Sources said that the Americans have been involved in reconnaissance missions for the Philippine military.

#### MARCOS PLEDGES REPAYMENT OF LOANS 'WITHIN 10 YEARS'

HK200631 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] President Marcos yesterday said the country will settle its restructured loans within 10 years, as agreed upon with its creditors. The president made the announcement as he debunked opposition claims that the country's indebtedness will be a yoke upon younger generations. He accused the opposition of conveniently forgetting recent world events which led to the economic crisis beyond the control of developing countries like the Philippines. He cited the decline in the prices of Philippine exports and the Iranian oil shock in 1979. He also renewed his call for national unity behind the economic recovery program.

The president spoke at the Law Alumni Association of the Far Eastern University during the induction ceremonies last night at Malacanang. He said the credit facilities program requires payment within 10 years in line with the agreement with foreign creditor banks. He said this means maintaining the same kind of austerity, increasing production and sustaining tax collections.

#### COMMUNIST PARTY REJECTS LEGALIZATION MOVES

HK200205 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 10 Jun 85 pp 1, 6

[By Philip Ilustre]

[Text] The underground Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has rejected persistent calls by the moderate opposition to legalize it, saying it was a "trap" to force it to renounce its call for an armed struggle. The CPP made its stand in its May edition of ANG BAYAN, its official new organ, copies of which were sent to foreign wire services based in Manila.

The CPP branded as "hypocritical" the call of the moderate opposition, saying that legalization would mean the surrender of the "revolutionary forces", represented by the thousands of party members and the estimated 12,000 armed guerrillas of the New People's Army, the CPP's military arm. "They seek not really the legalization as much as the liquidation of these entities by constraining the revolutionary forces within the sterilizing confines of legalism and parliamentarism which are the bourgeoisie territory," it said.

Several opposition parties and alliances like the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], the Liberal Party, Pilipino Democratic Party-Laban [PDP-Laban] and the Convenor Group have openly advocated for the CPP legalization to foster national unity.

PDP-Laban national chairman Aquilino Pimentel, and Unido President Salvador Laurel were quoted as saying they favor CPP legalization "if they will lay down their arms." President Marcos virtually rejected calls for this by accusing the moderate opposition of having close alliance with the CPP.

The CPP also called for the isolation of the "moderate opposition" whom it described, as "secondary enemies" and "anticommunist diehard" who are "hell-bent to isolate the party from the anti-dictatorship united front."

"They want the party and the national democratic movement weakened because they want an opposition movement with themselves at the lead, an anti-dictatorship opposition that would be confined to the electoral arena and would not pose the slightest danger to the semi-colonial and semi-feudal system," it said.

It said it has adopted a "dual policy" on these oppositionists. The CPP supports anti-dictatorships steps or statements they make but [as published] will expose and denounce anti-communist schemes and pronouncements, it said.

Commenting on the Lava family-led Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP), the CPP described the so-called "Lavaites" as "revisionist pest" who can still stir at a lot of noise. It said the PKP has aligned with the "U.S.-Marcos dictatorship" when it surrendered to the government last 1974.

#### NPA REBELS KILL 9 IN AMBUSH IN DAVAO DEL SUR

HK191425 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Jun 85 pp 1, 15

[Excerpt] Davao City -- Six policemen, including a chief of police, and three paramilitary troopers, were killed in an ambush by 40 armed men believed to be New People's Army (NPA) rebels in barangay Latian, Kiblawan, Davao del Sur, Monday. Slain were Sgt. Quintin Mercado, Kiblawan police chief; Patrolmen First Class Ciriaco Camallero, Jose Aguilar, and Romeo Allarse, Patrolmen Alfredo Magallanes and Mamingao Eustaquio, son of the Kiblawan Mayor and Roger Calunsag, Nick Tagalog and Carlito Jakosalem, all members of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF).

The victims were ambushed on their way to help a team led by Pat. Alfredo Comporetendo which had engaged another group of rebels. Only one CHDF member, identified as Alex Montefalcon, survived the ambush. Three teams from the local constabulary-police led by 1st Lt. Alex Monteagudo were sent to hunt the rebels, as well as elements of the 46th Army Infantry Battalion under Lt. Col. Leopoldo Alisco. The rebels reportedly withdrew toward barangay Labon, Kiblawan.



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